

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the nation, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable farmers' and household departments. Receiving so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to advertisers.

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## Local Matters.

### Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening when the bond issue and other matters of importance were discussed. After approving the weekly pay rolls of the various departments, a petition was read from the Newport Automobile Club asking permission to install danger signs at bad places on the highways. There was some discussion of the matter and it will probably be brought up for action at some future meeting.

Some time ago Miss Duffin petitioned the board for damages for injuries received by falling over a step on Thames street. At that time no favorable action was taken and the matter was brought up again Thursday night by her attorney, Max Levy, who asked that the matter might be heard again in order that new witnesses might be produced. The board decided to give her a further hearing on October 10.

The matter of issuing the \$90,000 in bonds came up again. There had been but one bid from a banking house for these bonds and that was for only \$5.05, too large a discount to suit the members of the board. As City Treasurer Taylor reported plenty of money on hand to run the city the matter was referred to the representative council.

### A Demented Caller.

A well dressed woman called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McLellan on Gibbs avenue last Saturday evening and demanded that the house be turned over to her immediately as she said she was the wife of Mayor McLellan of New York and therefore the owner of the house. The police were notified and removed the woman to the police station. Although not violent she was so evidently demented that it was supposed she must have escaped from some institution. The New York police were notified and one of the many names that she gave to the local officers turned out to be the true one so she was easily identified. Her two brothers came over for her and took her back to New York. They said that she had been showing signs of mental derangement for some time.

Rear Admiral Evans has sent to Harbor Master Gladding a letter calling attention to an alleged act of carelessness on the part of the navigating officer of the steamer Danielson off Newport last month. According to the letter the torpedo boat destroyer Stewart was on her way to Newport and when off Beavertail on a foggy day met the Danielson. The Stewart gave the usual signals but the Danielson paid no attention to them, according to the letter, and the Stewart had difficulty in avoiding a collision. The letter was referred to the collector of the port by the harbor master as the affair occurred out of his jurisdiction. Captain W. T. Dodge, who commanded the Danielson last month, denied all knowledge of the occurrence.

The milk producers of the island held another meeting on Tuesday to talk over the proposed organization. The committee reported that a number of signatures to the plan had been obtained but not enough yet to put it into effect. There were some at the meeting who were not entirely in favor of the scheme and it was decided to call another meeting later, the committee in the meantime to get in touch with parties in Springfield, Mass., where a similar plan is in operation.

Mrs. David J. Scott was bitten by a small pet dog on Thursday. The little animal proved suddenly vicious and inflicted painful injuries.

### Caswell Building Fire.

There was a fire in the John R. Caswell building at Thames and Church streets Friday noon that gave the firemen considerable to do before it was extinguished. A still alarm was sounded shortly after 11 o'clock, closely followed by an alarm from box 31. The fire started in the engine room of the Hall & Lyon Company, a shed attached to the main building, and quickly worked its way up through the partitions, making a hard fire to get at. After considerable cutting the location of the fire was found and the flames were extinguished. Water was used very sparingly, most of the work being done by chemical streams.

The store of Hall & Lyon did not suffer much, with the exception of the engine room, and the billiard hall of Fred G. Farmer on the second floor sustained comparatively light loss. The building will require considerable repairing on the east end. All the losses are fully covered by insurance.

On the way to the fire the No. 1 chemical wagon had a mix-up with a carriage in front of the Boston Store and a little further down ran over and killed a dog that was dancing in front of the horses.

### The Kingston Fair.

The largest agricultural fair in the State is that held annually at Kingston under the auspices of the Washington County Agricultural Society. The exhibition for 1907 will take place next week on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and promises to be as full of interest as any of its predecessors. The farmers of the State always patronize the fair liberally as it possesses many features of value to them in their business, but it is not only to the members of the farming community that the management caters, for there are events for everyone. Splendid horse racing, high class vaudeville, scholarly addresses and many other items besides the regular exhibits of an agricultural fair make this exhibition of interest to all. Governor Higgins and the State officials are expected to attend on Thursday when President Rowland G. Hazard will deliver the annual address.

Funeral services for the late Frank C. Crumpton were held at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon and were attended by a large gathering of relatives and friends, the church being almost completely filled. There was a wealth of floral offerings, attesting the esteem in which he was held. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Wiley, pastor of the church, and Rev. H. N. Jeter, D. D., Rev. Taylor Davis of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Moses Martin of Maryland also participated in the service. Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., attended in a body and escorted the remains to the grave where the Grand Army ritual was conducted by the officers of the post. The interment was in the soldiers' lot in the Island cemetery.

The representative council will meet on October 1, this date having been fixed at the February meeting, subject to an earlier call by the chairman. There will be much business to come before the council and the session promises to be a long and interesting one. There are several appropriations to be increased and a number of bond issues will also doubtless be considered. The matter of a new pavement for Thames street will doubtless be taken up and the school committee proposes to ask for a bond issue for a new school house. From time to time various matters have been referred to the council by the board of aldermen so that altogether there will be much important business for that body to consider.

The United States cruiser Prairie, having on board the Rhode Island Naval Reserve battalion, arrived in the harbor last Saturday and landed her crew of amateur sailors. The Reserve had been off on a week's cruise which took them as far as the Jamestown Exposition and they had a most delightful outing as well as learning much that will be of value to them as citizen sailors.

The Narragansett Episcopal Church of Wickford was established in 1707 and this week its two hundredth anniversary has been fittingly commemorated by special services under the direction of the rector, Rev. Frederick B. Cole. Among the speakers at the anniversary observance was Rev. Dormer Pierce of Wickford, England.

At a special meeting of the park commission on Thursday a special committee was appointed to consider the advisability of extending Washington street and opening a boulevard along the bay. The committee consists of Messrs. Bull, Chadwick and Gardner.

### School Committee.

The first meeting of the school committee for the fall was held on Monday evening, when there were many matters of importance brought up. As Superintendent Lull had just returned from his vacation and the schools had opened on the day of the meeting, he did not prepare a formal written report but he told the committee verbally of what is being done in the schools. The enrollment on the first day was 3,033, a little less than last year but many of the Jewish children were absent on account of the holiday and there were many more who did not report on the opening day. He thought the total registration would be ahead of last year. He gave the financial standing of the department as follows: Expenditures: Committee on buildings, \$8,739.04; committee on text-books, \$2,568.04; committee on finance, \$16,615.99; committee on teachers, \$50,676.08; total expenditures, \$78,599.15. Receipts, \$113,707.36; balance, \$34,748.11.

Mr. Bacheller reported for the committee on buildings that the old name had been removed from the Thayer School and the new one put into the stone. He said that the committee had made necessary repairs to buildings as far as the money available permitted. The school committee voted to allow the Aquidneck Cottage Industries to use the hall in the Coddington building for instruction in lace making until cold weather comes.

There was considerable talk about the necessity of a new school building to replace the Edward-Farwell buildings. The special committee who had been appointed to investigate the condition of these buildings reported that they deemed it advisable for the city to build one modern building to replace these two. The matter was pretty thoroughly discussed and it was decided to continue the same committee to prepare plans and estimates for presentation to the representative council after they have been submitted to the school committee. It is felt that what is needed is a modern building with an assembly hall, costing perhaps \$60,000.

Dr. C. F. Barker, chairman of the board, reported that he had received from Professor Agassiz another gift of \$1000 for use in the scientific department. This is the third gift of a like amount from this gentleman besides his original gift of \$5000. The board voted to give him an expression of thanks for his generous donation.

The matter of electing janitors for the year was then taken up and salaries were fixed. There were two vacancies to be filled, one at the Potter School and the other at the Calvert. For the first Roland O. Hammond was elected and for the second Henry E. Hunt. The janitors elected, with their salaries, were as follows:

Rogers, George H. Young, \$800; assistant, William H. James, \$500; engineer, Samuel C. Bailey, \$800. Townsend and Coles, John H. Bennett, \$1000; assistant, Mrs. Johanna Tracy, \$450. Callender and Potter, Roland O. Hammond, \$600. Calvert, Henry E. Hunt, \$650. Carey, William Gash, \$700. Clarke, Frank P. Gomes, \$650. Coddington, Arnold H. James, \$720. Coggeshall, Henry M. Young, \$700. Crastout, James G. Swinburne, \$600. Edward-Farwell, Daniel J. Ayler, \$550. Lenthal, Francis G. Wilbur, \$700. Parish, Catherine Casey, \$100. Thayer, Joseph B. Pike, \$650.

### Recent Deaths.

David B. Reeve.

Mr. David B. Reeve, chief engineer of the freight steamer City of Taunton of the New England Steamship Company, died very suddenly on board the vessel at Long wharf Thursday morning. He had been in poor health for some time, having felt keenly the death of his son, Clarence B. Reeve, who died in California a year ago. He had been able to attend to his duties regularly but on Thursday he suffered a severe hemorrhage and died suddenly.

Mr. Reeve was very well known in Newport where he had made his home for many years. He was 62 years of age and had been connected with the vessel of the Old Colony Steamboat Company and its successors since 1873 when the New Bedford line was purchased. He was a member of Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and of Corcoran Council, Royal Arcanum. He is survived by a widow, but no children, his son having died in California some time ago.

There was a long programme of field sports at the Civic League grounds on Broadway last Saturday afternoon, one of the contesting teams representing the United States navy and the other the men of the United States Army. Many of the numbers on the programme were closely contested and the events were of an interesting nature. The cup was won by the Army team by a score of 63 to 37.

### Newport County Fair.

Opened under Pleasant Skies—Exhibits Far Superior to Former Years—Entries Exceed Former Years—Keen Competition in all Classes.

The tenth annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society opened on its fair grounds in Portsmouth on Tuesday and the attendance was exceptionally good for the first day. This society has the reputation of having fine exhibits each year, but this year proved its banner one and the fruit and vegetables exhibits were a great surprise to the farmers themselves, exceeding those of former years, despite the hard season which the farmers have had to battle against.

In the fruit and vegetable department Oakland Farm, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's, had one of the finest and handsomest exhibits ever seen at a fair. It was almost twice as large as in former years and each species was of the finest quality. It was a really wonderful display and it is safe to say could not have been duplicated by any other farm. Much credit is due Mr. John Adam, the efficient gardener at the Vanderbilt farm, for this exhibit. His specimens were as nearly perfect as it is possible to have and were much admired by the visitors, as well as by the judges, who were pleased to award them the premiums.

Glen Farm, Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor, had a special exhibit, instead of entering in the regular class. The fruit and vegetables were exceptionally fine and while not as large in numbers as the Vanderbilt farm exhibit were of the very highest quality. The vegetable classes were all worthy of special mention, but space would not allow us to enter into the details of all the exhibitors, so we will just mention the most noteworthy among the many.

Frank Brandt of Middletown also had a fine collection of vegetables, which received a great deal of favorable comment.

William B. Anthony of Portsmouth had a fine collection of tomatoes, over a dozen varieties.

The potatoes were large and plentiful in variety and were considered the best exhibited in years.

There were more entries in pears, grapes and peaches, but less in apples. All of these were exceptionally fine. The much melons and summer squashes were also up to the standard of previous years. There were more exhibits this year in vegetables than ever before.

A. B. Wordell of North Westport, Mass., had an attractive display of dahlias, there being over 100 varieties. Miss Emily Ritchie of Middletown had a large collection of hot house plants.

An exceptionally large rubber plant, the property of Mrs. B. C. Sherman, of Portsmouth, attracted the attention of the visitors.

The poultry exhibit was along the same lines as in former years, and was very fine. It was up to the standard of former years and attracted much attention.

There were 82 more exhibits this year in the flower department than in former years. Mrs. Percy B. Sherman had on exhibition an orange tree bearing four nice looking oranges. This was a novel sight for this part of the country. All the exhibits in this department were deserving of much praise.

The swine and sheep exhibit was much larger than in former years.

The Eagle Pencil Company of New York, in charge of Mr. L. E. Hammond, exhibited their famous fountain pen and attracted the crowds at all times by their novel money making machine, which was new to the people in this section.

George A. Wyant of Portsmouth had an attractive display of confectionery of all kinds, also cigars, tobacco, etc. His booth was lighted by Acetylene, which the J. B. Colt Company of New York were exhibiting and which was in charge of Mr. Weedon, their Providence agent.

H. A. Turner of Tiverton had an exhibit which was pleasing to the house wife, it being a heating drum for all stoves.

A novel exhibit that attracted unusual attention were some little white carves in a house of green, white and red design. They were the property of John Rowe.

The Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts were among the exhibitors and had a most interesting display of potatoes, fruit, etc. The potatoes were unusually large and numerous in variety, as were also the apples and pears. The potatoes were raised on the grounds of the experiment station and were variety tests.

There were several frames showing the work of the gypsy moth, which is so destructive an insect. One frame had a variety of insects which are mistaken for the gypsy moth. This proved very interesting to the farmers and was also very instructive. The zoological department's exhibit of injurious insects attracted the attention of all visitors. There were also several frames containing injurious scale insects, both of the outdoor and greenhouse species. The various exhibits were all prepared at the college.

On the second floor of the main building were many attractive exhibits. On the east side of the room the J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co. had an excellent display of pianos, graphophones and other musical instruments and this was an unusually attractive booth for all lovers of music and was the favorite spot for the young. Attractive blot- ters were given to all visitors to the booth, which was in charge of Mr. Benjamin G. O'ann and Miss Queenie Smith.

In the embroidery department was to be found much beautiful work and of great variety. The eyelet work was exceptionally fine, there being a number of pretty lace and shirt waists of this design, besides many beautiful centrepieces, dollies, etc., of all kinds of work. There were many pretty sofa pillows, patch work of all kinds, afghans, hand made quilts, and a large variety of all kinds of fancy work.

Mrs. Bessie Cram, who spends her summers in Portsmouth, had a beautiful display of hand painted china, also some handsome paintings.

Captain Jason W. Gilford of Tiverton had an interesting collection of pyrography work.

Charles Biesel of Newport had a number of paintings in oil and water colors. Mrs. Sarah J. Eddy had several oil paintings in the art department and Mrs. R. D. Hall had some handsome oil and water colors. Mrs. Benjamin Hazard of Newport had 3 handsome oil paintings. Miss Sophie Mitchell of Bristol Ferry had a fine collection of water colors.

A very attractive exhibit was that of Miss Marianne Brazil, who had a centrepiece of white kid, the edge being burnt and then painted. It was a very unusual piece of work.

The A. G. Titus Company had a fine display of parlor and dining room furniture; also a Crawford range and a nice kitchen cabinet, which is a valuable friend for the housekeeper.

The children's department, which is always one of the greatest attractions at the fair, was far in advance of previous years. There was a large display of burnt wood work, several pieces of hammered brass, pencil drawing, needle work and a variety of other work, all the work of the little ones.

The work of the children this year shows that they have been industrious and painstaking and their efforts have resulted in a very creditable exhibit in this department.

There was a very tempting display of cakes, pies and bread and a nice exhibit of jars of cream almonds, walnuts, stuffed dates, fudge, etc. The preserves were large in variety and very tempting looking.

The following is the list of the winners of the various premiums:

#### VEGETABLES.

##### CLASS A.

##### POTATOES.

Collection of Potatoes—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, Joshua Coggeshall. White Dew Drop—1st, 2d, B. F. C. Boyd. Hyacinth—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, A. C. Barker. Purple Rose—1st, Joshua Coggeshall. Queens—1st, I. L. Sherman. White Rose—1st, Thornton Sherman; 2d, I. L. Sherman. I. N. L.—1st, Joshua Coggeshall. Irish Cobbler—1st, Sowle Brothers; 2d, Thornton Sherman. White Elephant—1st, Lyman H. Barker. American Wonder—1st, L. H. Barker. Gold Coin—1st, Herbert Chase. Early Rose—1st, and 2d, Arthur L. Borden. Green Mountain—1st, I. J. Sweet; 2d, L. H. Barker. Red Gem—1st, I. L. Sherman. Norcross—1st, H. W. Borden. Carnation—1st, R. D. Hall. Seedling—1st, L. H. Barker. Big—1st, A. L. Borden; 2d, I. L. Sherman.

##### BEANS.

Burpee Bush Lima—1st, Ray Ayler. Drer Improved Bush Lima—1st, Wm. A. Chase. Burpee Stringless—1st, Clarence Brown. Valentine—1st, James Bailey; 2d, A. C. Barker. Homestead—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, James Bailey. Golden Wax—1st, Joshua Coggeshall. Brocton Pole—1st, A. C. Barker. Horticultural Bush—1st, A. P. Barker. Skunk—1st, A. C. Barker. Dwarf Champion—1st, Joshua Coggeshall. Refugee String—1st, Raymond Ayler. Valentine Bush Lima—Complimentary, A. C. Barker.

##### ONIONS.

White Globe—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, T. J. Sweet. Yellow Globe—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, L. H. Barker. Red Weatherfield—1st, Joe de Arruda. Red Globe—1st, Joe de Arruda; 2d, H. W. Borden. Yellow Danvers—1st, Gardner Sherman; 2d, Robert D. Hall. Giant Silver Skin—1st, Jacob Almy. White—1st, Mrs. John Brazil.

RADISH. Long White—1st, Charles W. Cory, Jr.

CARROTS. Stint—1st, T. J. Sweet. Golden Glow—1st, I. L. Sherman. Dauvers Half Long—1st, Charles E. Boyd.

Early Danvers—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, R. D. Hall.

##### CABBAGE.

All Head—1st, H. W. Borden. Deep Head—1st, A. C. Barker.

##### PARSNIP.

Hollow Town—1st, A. C. Barker.

##### CELERY.

Giant Pascal—1st, Glen Farm. White Plume—1st, Glen Farm.

##### MELONS.

Citron—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, A. P. Barker.

##### EGG PLANT.

New York Improved—1st, Ray Ayler.

##### RHUBARB.

1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, A. P. Barker.

##### PEPPERS.

Bull Nose—1st and 2d, Benjamin C. Sherman.

Bell—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, W. B. Anthony.

Sweet Mountain—1st, W. B. Anthony; 2d, A. C. Barker.

Boston Squash—1st, W. B. Anthony. Finger—1st, Wm. H. Chase.

##### BEETS.

Red Mangle—1st, Charles E. Boyd. Egyptian—1st, I. L. Sherman.

Table—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, Herbert E. Chabé.

Kohler Radt—1st, Warren Critchlow; 2d, A. C. Barker.

##### SWEET CORN.

Evergreen—1st, A. C. Barker. Crosby—1st, B. C. Sherman.

Red Corn—1st, W. F. Brayton. Early Cory—1st, B. C. Sherman.

Field Corn—1st and 2d, Faxon Farm. Pearl Popcorn—1st, Charles Boyd.

##### TOMATOES.

Early Magnus—1st, A. C. Barker. Jewel—1st, H. W. Borden.

Paragon—1st, A. P. Barker. Dwarf Champion—1st, W. B. Anthony; 2d, Joshua Coggeshall.

Perfection—1st, A. P. Barker. Stone—1st, Raymond Ayler; 2d, Joshua Coggeshall.

Favorite—1st, W. B. Anthony. Acme—1st, Raymond Ayler.

June Pink—1st and 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Essex Hybrid—1st, W. B. Anthony. Livingston Beauty—1st, Hathaway Bros.

Market Champion—1st and 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Early Anna—1st, W. B. Anthony; 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Yellow Plum—1st, David Hedley; 2d, W. B. Anthony.

Yellow Fair—1st, David Hedley. Red Cherry—1st, David Hedley; 2d, Charles Cory, Jr.

Red Fair—1st, David Hedley; 2d, W. B. Anthony.

Strawberry—1st, Mrs. A. A. Hedley. Yellow Cherry—1st, David Hedley.

Strawberry—1st, Charles W. Cory, Jr.; 2d, David Hedley.

##### PUMPKINS.

Largest—1st, I. L. Sherman. Sugar—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, David Ollivier.

##### SQUASHES.

Golden Hubbard—1st, B. C. Sherman.

Hubbard, 1st, I. L. Sherman. Mucklehead, 1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Boston Marrow—1st, H. W. Borden. Summer Crookneck—1st, A. C. Barker.

White Crookneck—1st, H. W. Borden.

White Scallion—1st, Joshua Coggeshall; 2d, I. L. Barker.

Yellow Bush—1st, H. W. Borden; 2d, A. C. Barker.

Cocoon—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, A. P. Barker.

##### CUCUMBERS.

White Spine—1st, Alden P. Barker; 2d, C. W. Cory, Jr.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mammoth Soulower—1st, B. B. Barker.

Collection of Vegetables—1st, Oakland Farm; 2d, Frank Brandt.

Mountain Sweet Watermelon—1st, James Bailey.

Gem Melon, 1st, B. C. Sherman. Grand Rapid Muskmelon, 1st, Charles E. Boyd.

Collection of Squashes, 1st, I. L. Sherman.

Canadian Muskmelon, 1st and 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Milners' Cream Melon, 1st and 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Emerald Gem, 1st, George G. Hall; 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Bushkuk, 1st and 2d, B. C. Sherman.

Hackensack, 1st, George G. Hall.

##### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

##### CLASS F.

Rag Carpet—1st, Mrs. Mary Heath.

Cotton Bed Spread—1st, Mrs. Richard Sherman; 2d, Mrs. Ruth H. Barker.

Silk Bed Spread—1st, Mrs. Benjamin Hazard; 2d, Little Sherman; com., Miss Lizzie A. Chase.

Draws Work Sofa Pillows—1st, Mrs. Sarah P. Chase; 2d, Mrs. Florence Hughes.

Kingston Sofa Pillows—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.

Embroidered Sofa Pillows—1st, Mrs. B. Earl Anthony; 2d, Mamie Irish.

Plaza Pillow—1st, Mrs. Harold R. Chase.

Sofa Pillows (miscellaneous)—1st, Margaret Weaver; com., Marianne D. Brazil; com., Mrs. Richard Bosworth.

Pillow Top—Com., Mrs. Ruth H. Barker.

Hand Sewing—1st, Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian Church.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

# The Spoilers.

By REX E. BEACH.

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## CHAPTER III.

"Well, here's a good one!" Glenister is goggle-eyed at the bowels of Anvil creek all last summer, we don't really get the fresh grub habit fastened on us now. You see, the gamblers downtown cop out the few nips and green vegetables that stay of the ships, so they never get out as far as the creek now, except maybe in the shape of anecdotes.

"We don't get intimate with no brown-trunks except hog legum an' no brown beans, of which luxuries we have unlimited measure, an' here as this is our third year in the country, we hanker for many fido grub something, something. Yes, marm, three years without a taste of fresh fruit nor meat nor nuttin' except pork an' beans. Why, I've et bacon till my immortal soul has grown a rind.

"When it comes time to close down the claim, the boy is sick with the fever, an' the only ship in port is a Point Barrow whaler, bound for Seattle. After I took our passage I find they have nuttin' aboard to eat except canned salmon, it bein' the end of a two years' cruise, so when I land in the States after seventeen days of a fish diet I an' what you might call sailed with earned grub and have added salmon to the list of things concernin' which I am goin' to connoisseur.

"Soon's ever I get the boy into a hospital I gallop up to the best restaurant in town an' prepare for the huge polenta. This here, I determine, is to be a granddaddy jag which shall live in history an' whorof in later years the natives of Puget sound shall speak with bated breath.

"First I call for \$5 worth of pork an' beans an' then a full grown platter of canned salmon. When the waiter lays 'em out in front of me, I look them rittles coldly in their disgusting 'visages an' say in sarcastic accents:

"Set there, d— you, an' watch me eat real grub, which I proceed to do, cleanin' the menu from soda to hock. When I have done my worst, I pile bones an' olive seeds an' peelin' all over them articles of nourishment, stick toothpicks into 'em, an' havin' offered 'em what other indignities occur to me, I leave the place."

Dextery and the girl were leaning over the stern rail, chatting idly in the darkness. It was the second night out, and the ship lay dead in the lee pack. All about there was a flat, sea-clogged sea, leoprous and mottled in the deep twilight that midnight brought in this latitude. They had threaded into the ice field as long as the light lasted, following the lanes of blue water till they closed, then drifting idly till others appeared; warming out into leagues of open sea, again creeping into the shifting labyrinth till darkness rendered progress perilous.

Occasionally they had passed herds of walrus huddled sociably upon ice pans, their wet hides glistening in the sunlight. The air had been clear and pleasant, while away on all quarters they had seen the smoke of other ships tolling through the barrier. The spring fleet was knocking at the door of the golden north.

Chafing at her imprisonment, the girl had asked the old man to take her out on deck under the shelter of darkness; then she had led him to speak of his own past experiences and of Glenister's, which he had done freely. She was frankly curious about them, and she welcomed at their apparent lack of interest in her own identity and her secret mission. She even construed their silence as indifference, not realizing that these northmen were offering her the truest evidence of candor.

The frontier is capable of no finer compliment than this utter disregard of one's folded pages. It betokens that highest faith in one's fellow man, the belief that he should be measured by his present deeds, not by his past. It says, translated: "This is God's free country, where a man is a man, nothing more. Our land is new and pure, our faces are to the front. If you have been square, so much the better; if not, leave behind the tatums of artificial things and start again on the level. That's all."

It had happened, therefore, that, since the men had asked her no questions, she had allowed the hours to pass and still hesitated to explain further than she had explained to Captain Stephens. It was much easier to let things continue as they were, and there was, after all, so little that she was at liberty to tell them.

In the short time since meeting them the girl had grown to like Dextery, with his blunt civility and boyish, whimsical philosophy, but she avoided Glenister, feeling a shrinking, hidden terror of him, ever since her eavesdropping of the previous night. At the memory of that scene she grew hot, then cold—hot with anger, lay at the sinister power and sureness which had vibrated in his voice. What kind of life was she entering where men spoke of strange women with this assurance and hinted thus of ownership? That he was handsome and unconscious of it she acknowledged, and had she met him in her accustomed circle of friends, garbed in the conventionalities, she would perhaps have thought of him as a striking man, vigorous and intelligent, but here he seemed naturally to take on the attributes of his surroundings, acquiring a picturesque negligence of dress and morals and suggesting rugged, elemental, chilling potentialities. While with him—and he had caught her repeatedly that day—she was uneasily aware of his strong personality lurking at her; aware of the unbridled passionate flood of a nature unbrooking of delay and heedless of denial. This it

was that antagonized her and set her every mental sinew in rigid resistance. During Dextery's garrulous ramblings Glenister emerged from the darkness and silently took his place beside her against the rail.

"What portent do you see that makes you stare into the night so anxiously?" he inquired.

"I am wishing for a sight of the midnight sun or the aurora borealis," she replied.

"Too late for one an' too far south for the other," Dextery interposed. "We'll see the sun further north, though."

"Have you ever heard the real origin of the northern lights?" the young man inquired.

"Naturally, I never have," she answered.

"Well, here it is. I have it from the lips of a great hunter of the Tananans. He told it to me when I was sick once in his cabin, and inasmuch as he is a wise Indian and has a reputation for truth I have no doubt that it is scrupulously correct."

"In the very old days, before the white man or corned beef had invaded this land, the greatest tribe in all the north was the Tananans. The bravest hunter of these was Itika, the second chief. He could follow a moose till it fell exhausted to the snow, and he had many belts made from the claws of the brown bear, which is deadly wicked and, as every one knows, inhabited by the spirits of 'yabba men' or devils.

"One winter a terrible famine settled over the Tanana valley. The moose departed from the gulches, and the caribou melted from the hills like mist. The dogs grew gaunt and howled all night, the babies cried, the women became hollow-eyed and peevish.

"Then it was that Itika decided to go hunting over the saw tooth range which formed the edge of the world. They tried to dissuade him, saying it was certain death because a pack of monstrous white wolves taller than the moose and swifter than the eagle was known to range these mountains, running madly in chase. Always on clear, cold nights could be seen the flashing of the moonbeams from their gleaming, hungry sides, and although many hunters had crossed the passes in other years, they never returned, for the pack slew them.

"Nothing could deter Itika, however, so he threaded his way up through the range and, night coming, burrowed into a drift to sleep in his caribou skin. Peering out into the darkness, he saw the flashing lights a thousand times brighter than ever before. The whole heavens were ablaze with shifting streamers that raced and writhed back and forth in wild revel. Listening, he heard the hiss and whine of dry snow under the feet of the pack and a distant noise as of rushing winds, although the air was deathly still.

"With daylight he proceeded through the range till he came out above a magnificent valley. Descending the slope, he entered a forest of towering spruce, while on all sides the snow was trampled with tracks as wide as a snowshoe. There came to him a noise which as he proceeded increased till it filled the woods. It was a frightful din, as though a thousand wolves were howling with the madness of the kill. Cautiously creeping nearer, he found a monstrous white animal struggling beneath a spruce which had fallen upon it in such fashion as to pluck it securely.

"All brave men are tender hearted, so Itika set to work with his ax and cleared away the burden, regardless of the peril to himself. When he had released it the beast arose and, instead of running away, addressed him in the most polite and polished Indian, without a trace of accent.

"You have saved my life. Now, what can I do for you?"

"I want to hunt in this valley. My people are starving," said Itika, at which the wolf was greatly pleased and rounded up the rest of the pack to help in the kill.

"Always thereafter when Itika came to the valley of the Yukon the giant drove hunted with him. To this day they run through the mountains on cold, clear night in a multitude, while the light of the moon flickers from their white sides, flashing up into the sky in weird, fantastic figures. Some people call it northern lights, but old Isaac assured me earnestly, toothlessly and with the light of ancient truth as I lay snow blind in his lodge that it is nothing more remarkable than the spirit of Itika and the great white wolves."

"What a queer legend!" she said. "There must be many of them in this country. I feel that I am going to like the north."

"Perhaps you will," Glenister replied. "Although it is not a woman's land."

"Tell me what led you out here in the first place. You are an eastern man. You have had advantages, education, and yet you choose this. You must love the north."

"Indeed I do! It calls to a fellow in some strange way that a gentler country never could. When once you have lived the long, lazy June days that never end and heard geese honking under a warm, sunlit midnight, or when once you've hit the trail on a winter morning so sharp and clear that the air sings your lungs and the whole world, silent world glistens like a jewel; yes, and when you've seen the dogs romping in harness till the sled runners ring and the distant mountain ranges come out like beautiful carvings, so close you can reach them—well, there's something in it that brings you back—that's all, no matter where you've lost yourself. It means health and equality and unrestrained."

That's what I like best, I dare say—the other unrestrained.

"When I was a schoolboy I used to gaze at the map of Alaska for hours. I'd lose myself in it. It wasn't anything but a big, blank corner in the north then, with a name and mountains and mystery. The word Yukon suggested to me everything unknown and weird—bairy mastodons, golden river bars, savage Indians with bone arrowheads and seniskin trousers. When I left college, I came as fast as ever I could—the adventure, I suppose. "The law was considered my destiny. How the shades of old Cheate and Webster and Patrick Henry must have walked when I swore it! I'll bet Blackstone tore his whiskers."

"I think you would have made a success," said the girl, but he laughed.

"Well, anyhow, I stepped out, leaving the way to the United States supreme bench unobstructed, and came north. I found it was where I belonged. I fitted in. I'm not contented—don't think that. I'm ambitious, but I prefer these surroundings to the others—that's all. I'm realizing my desires. I've made a fortune. Now I'll see what else the world has."

He suddenly turned to her. "See here," he abruptly questioned, "what's your name?"

She started and glanced toward where Dextery had stood, only to find that the old frontiersman had slipped away during the tale.

"Helen Chester," she replied.

"Helen Chester," he repeated musically. "What a pretty name! It seems almost a pity to change it—to marry, as you will."

"I am not going to Nome to get married."

He glanced at her quickly. "Then you won't like this country. You are two years too early. You ought to wait till there are railroads and telephones and tables d'hote and chaparons. It's a man's country yet."

"I don't see why it isn't a woman's country too. Surely we can take a part in taming it. Yonder on the Oregon is a complete railroad, which will be running from the coast to the mines in a few weeks. Another ship back there has the wire and poles and fixings for a telephone system, which will go up in a night. As to tables d'hote, I saw a real French count in Seattle with a monocle. He's bringing in a restaurant outfit, imported snails and patés de foie gras. All that's wanting is the chopin. In my night from the Ohio I left mine. The sailors caught her. You see, I am not far ahead of schedule."

"What part are you going to take in this taming process?" he asked. She paused long before replying, and when she did her answer sounded like a jest.

"I believe the coming of the law," she said. "The law! Bah! Red tape, a dead language and a horde of shysters! I'm afraid of law in this land. We're too new and too far away from things. It puts too much power in too few hands. Heretofore we men up here have had recourse to our courage and our Colts, but we'll have to unbuckle them both when the law comes. I like the court that hasn't any appeal." He laid hand upon his hip.

"The Colts may go, but the courage never will," she broke in. "Perhaps. But I've heard rumors already of a plot to prostitute the law. In Unalaksa a man warned Dextery, with terror in his eye, to beware of it; that beneath the cloak of justice was a drawn dagger whetted for his fellows who own the rich diggings. I don't think there's any truth in it, but you can't tell."

"The law is the foundation. There can't be any progress without it. There is nothing here now but disorder." "There isn't half the disorder you think there is. There weren't any crimes in this country till the tenderfeet arrived. We didn't know what a thief was. If you came to a cabin, you walked in without knocking. The owner tilted up the coffee pot and sliced into the bacon; then when he'd started your meal he shook hands and asked your name. It was just the same whether his cache was full or whether he'd puked his few pounds of food 200 miles on his back. That was hospitality to make your southern article look pretty small. If there was no one at home, you ate what you needed. There was but one unpardonable breach of etiquette—to fail to leave dry kindlings. I'm afraid of the transitory stage we're coming to—that epoch of chaos between the death of the old and the birth of the new. Frankly, I like the old way best. I love the license of it. I love to wrestle with nature, to scratch and guard and fight for what I have. I've been beyond the law for years, and I want to stay there, where life is just what it was intended to be—a survival of the fittest."

His large hands as he gripped the bulwark were tense and corded, while his rich voice issued softly from his chest with the hint of power unlimited behind it. He stood over her, tall, virile and magnetic. She saw now why he had so joyously hailed the fight of the previous night. To one of his kind it was as salt air to the nostrils. Unconsciously she approached him, drawn by the spell of his strength.

"My pleasures are violent, and my hate is mighty bitter in my mouth. What I want, I take. That's been my way in the old life, and I'm too selfish to give it up."

He was gazing out upon the dimly lucent miles of ice, but now he turned toward her and, doing so, touched her warm hand next his on the rail. She was staring up at him unaffectedly, so close that the faint odor from her hair reached him. Her expression was simply one of wonder and curiosity at this type, so different from any she had known. But the man's eyes were hot and blinded with the sight of her, and he felt only her beauty heightened in the dim light, the brush of her garments and the small, soft hand beneath his. The thrill from the touch of it surged over him, mastered him.

"What I want, I take," he repeated, and then suddenly he reached forth and, taking her in his arms, crushed her to him, kissing her softly, fiercely, full upon the lips. For an instant she lay gasping and stunned against his breast; then she tore her hat free and with all her force struck him full in the face.

It was as though she beat upon a stone. With one movement he forced her arm to her side, snuffing into her terrified eyes; then, holding her like iron, he kissed her again and again upon the mouth, the eyes, the hair—and released her. "I am going to love you, Helen," said he. "And may God strike me dead if I ever stop battling you!" she cried, her voice coming thick and hoarse with passion. Turning, she walked proudly forward toward her cabin, a trim, straight, haughty figure, and he did not know that her knees were shaking and weak.

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## CHAPTER IV.

FOR four days the Santa Maria felt blindly through the white fields, drifting north with the spring tide that sets through Bering Strait. On the morning of the fifth open water showed to the east. Creeping through, she broke out into the last stage of the long race, amid the cheers of her weary passengers, and the dull jar of her engines made welcome music to the girl in the deck stateroom.

Soon they picked up a monstrous coast which rose steadily into majestic, barren ranges, still white with the melting snows, and at 10 in the evening, under a golden sunset, amid screaming whistles, they anchored in the roadstead of Nome. Before the rumble of her chais had ceased or the echo from the fleet's salute had died from the shoreward hills the ship was surrounded by a swarm of tiny craft clamoring about her iron sides, while an officer in cap and gilt climbed the bridge and greeted Captain Stephens. Tugs with trailing lights circled discreetly about, awaiting the completion of certain formalities. There over, the uniformed gentlemen dropped back into his skiff and rowed away.

"A clean bill of health, captain!" he shouted, saluting the commander.

"Thank ye, sir," roared the sailor, and with that the rowboats swarmed inward piratically, boarding the steamer from all quarters.

As the master turned he looked down from his bridge to the deck below full into the face of Dextery, who had been an intent witness of the meeting. With unbending dignity Captain Stephens let his left eyelid drop slowly, while a boyish grin spread widely over his face. Simultaneously others rang sharp and fast from the bridge, the crew broke into feverish life, the creak of booms and the clank of doukey bolts arose.

"We're here, Miss Stowaway," said Glenister, entering the girl's cabin. "The inspector passed us, and it's time for you to see the magic city. Come, it's a wonderful sight."

This was the first time they had been alone since the scene on the after deck, for, besides ignoring Glenister, she had managed that he should not even see her except in Dextery's presence. Although he had ever since been courteous and considerate, she felt the leap of emotions that were hidden within him and longed to leave the ship, to fly from the spell of his personality. Thoughts of him made her writhe, and yet when he was near she could not hate him as she would. He overpowered her; he would not be hated; he paid no heed to her slights. This very quality reminded her how willingly and unquestioningly he had fought off the sailors from the Ohio at a word from her. She knew he would do so again, and move, and it is hard to be bitter to one who would lay down his life for you even though he has offended, particularly when he has the magnetism that sweeps you away from your moorings.

"There's no danger of being seen," he continued. "The crowd's crazy, and, besides, we'll go ashore right away. You must be mad with the confinement. It's on my nerves too."

As they stepped outside the door of an adjacent cabin opened, framing an angular, sharp featured woman, who, catching sight of the girl emerging from Glenister's stateroom, paused, with shrewdly narrowed eyes flashing quick, malicious glances from one to the other. They came later to remember with regret this chance encounter, for it was fraught with grave results for them both.

"Good evening, Mr. Glenister," the lady said, with acid cordiality. "Howdy, Mrs. Champlain?" He moved away.

She followed a step, staring at Helen. "Are you going ashore tonight or wait for morning?"

"Don't know yet, I'm sure." Then aside to the girl he muttered, "Shake her; she's spying on us."

"Who is she?" asked Miss Chester a moment later.

"Her husband manages one of the big companies. She's an old cat."

Gaining her first view of the land, the girl cried out sharply. They rode on an oily sea tinted like burnished copper, while on all sides, amid the faint rattle and rumble of machinery, scores of ships were belching cargoes out upon living swarms of scows, tugs, stern wheelers and dolries. Here and there Eskimo combs, fat, walrus hide boats, slid about like huge, many-legged water bugs. An endless, antlike stream of tenders, piled high with freight, piled to and from the shore. A mile distant lay the city, stretched like a white ribbon between the gold of the ocean sand and the dim of the moss covered tundra. It was like no other in the world. At first glance it seemed all made of new white canvas. In a week its population had swelled from 3,000 to 33,000. It now wandered in a slender, sinuous line along the coast for miles, because only the bench afforded dry camping ground. Mounting to the bank behind, one sank knee deep in moss and water and, treading twice in the same tracks, found a bog of oozing, ley mud. Therefore as the town doubled itself in size, it grew endwise like a string of dominoes, till the shore from Cape Nome to Penny river was a long reach of white, glistening in the low rays of the arctic sunset like foamy breakers on a tropic island.

"That's Anvil creek on yonder," said Glenister. "There's where the Midas Res. See!" He indicated a gap in the buttress of mountains rolling back from the coast. "It's the greatest creek in the world. You'll see gold by the mile and hills of nuggets. Ob, I'm glad to get back. This is life. That stretch of beach is full of gold. These hills are seamed with quartz. The bedrock of that creek is yellow. There's gold, gold, gold everywhere—more than ever was in old Solomon's mines—and there's mystery and peril and things unknown."

"Let us make haste," said the girl. "I have something I must do tonight. After that I can learn to know these things."

Securing a small boat, they were rowed ashore, the partners plying their ferryman with eager questions. Having arrived five days before, he was exploding with information and volunteered the fruits of his ripe experience till Dextery stated that they were "sour doughs" themselves and owned the Midas, whereupon Miss Chester unrolled at the awe which sat upon the man and the wondering stare with which he devoured the partners, to her own utter exclusion.

"Sufferin' cats! Look at the freight!" ejaculated Dextery. "If a storm come (p, it would bust the community!"

The beach they neared was walled and crowded to the high tide mark with ramparts of merchandise, while every incoming craft deposited its quota upon whatever vacant foot was close at hand till bales, boxes, boilers and baggage of all kinds were confusedly intermixed in the narrow space. Singing longshoremen trundled burdens from the lighters and piled them on the heap, while yelling, cursing crowds fought over it all, selecting, sorting, loading.

There was no room for more, yet hourly they added to the mass. Tents splashed through the lapping surf or stuck in the deep sand between hillocks of goods. All was noise, profanity, congestion and feverish hurry. The burning haste rang in the voice of the multitude, showed in its violence of gesture and redness of face, permeated the atmosphere with a mad note, electrifying energy.

"It's somethin' fierce ashore," said the carstman. "I been up fer three days an' nights steady. There ain't no room nor time nor darkness to sleep in. I am an' eggs is a dollar an' a half, an' whiskey's 4 bits a throw." He walked the last sadly, as a complaint unspoken.

"Any trouble-doin'?" inquired the old man. "You know it!" the other cried colloquially. "There was a massacre in the Northern last night."

"Gambler's row?"

"Yep. 'Tinhorn' called Missus Jones."

"Sho!" said Dextery. "I know him. He's a bad actor." All three men nodded sagely, and the girl wished for further light, but they volunteered no explanation.

Leaving the skiff, they plunged into turmoil. Dodging through the tangle, they came out into fenced lots where tents stood wall to wall and every inch was occupied. Here and there was a vacant spot guarded jealously by its owner, who gazed sourly upon all men with the forbidding eye of suspicion. Finding an eddy in the confusion, the men stopped.

"Where do you want to go?" they asked Miss Chester.

"There was no longer in Glenister's glance that freedom with which he had come to regard the women of the north. He had come to realize fully that here was a girl driven by some strong purpose into a position repellent to her. In a man of his type her independence awoke only admiration, and her coldness served but to inflame him the more. Delicacy in Glenister was lost in a remarkable singleness of purpose. He could laugh at her loathing, smile under her abuse and remain utterly ignorant that anything more than his action in seizing her that night lay at the bottom of her dislike. He did not dream that he possessed characteristics abhorrent to her, and he felt a keen reluctance at parting.

She extended both hands.

"I can never thank you enough for what you have done—you two—but I shall try. Goodby!"

Dextery gazed doubtfully at his own hand, rough and guarly, then taking hers as he would have handled a robin's egg waggled it limply. "We ain't goin' to turn you adrift this way. Whatever your destination is, we'll see you to it."

"I can find my friends," she assured him.

"This is the wrong latitude in which to dispute a lady; but, knowing this camp from soup to nuts, as I do, I suggests a male escort."

"Very well. I wish to find Mr. Struve of Dunham & Struve, lawyers."

"I'll take you to their offices," said Glenister. "You see to the baggage, Dex. Meet me at the Second Class in half an hour, and we'll run out to the Midas." They pushed through the tangle of tents, past piles of lumber and emerged upon the main thoroughfare, which ran parallel to the shore.

None consisted of one narrow street, twisted between solid rows of canvas and half erected frame buildings, its every other door that of a saloon. There were fair looking blocks which aspired to the dizzy height of three stories, some sheathed in corrugated iron, others gleaming and galvanized. Lawyers' signs, doctors', surveyors', were in the upper windows. The street was thronged with men from every land. Helen Chester heard more dialects than she could count. Laplanders in quaint three cornered padded caps tilted past. Men with the tan of the tropics rubbed elbows with yellow haired Norsemen, and near her a carefully groomed Frenchman with riding breeches and monocle was in pantomime with a skin clad Eskimo. To her left was the sparkling sea, alive with ships of every class. To her right towered timberless mountains, unpeopled, unexplored, forbidding and desolate, their hollows filled with snow. On one hand were the life and the world she knew, on the other silence, mystery, possible adventure.

The roadway where she stood was a crash of sundry vehicles from bicycles to dog hauled water carts, and on all sides men were lithering busily, the

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)



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The Old Time Stagecoach.

In 1762 there were, strange as it seems, only six stagecoaches running in England, and of course these were the only public vehicles for travelers. Even these were a novelty, and a person named John Crosset thought that he wrote a pamphlet against them. "These coaches," he wrote, "make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do except upon urgent necessity. Nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives come often up, who rather than come such long journeys on horseback would stay at home. Then when they come to town they must be in the wade, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure that they are uneasy after."

The Chameleon Goshawk.

I know no bird which passes through so many changes of plumage and color of eyes as the goshawk. A young one which I have mounted is about the size of a small hen and is covered with white down. His eyes are pale blue. I colored the eyes exactly from life. When fully grown, the first plumage is dark brown above and the eyes are pale yellow. No one would be likely to suspect this being a goshawk who had seen only adult birds. Later it changes to the dark slaty blue of the adult, and the eye, after passing through all the intermediate changes in color from straw yellow, orange yellow and pink, finally assumes the deep rich red of the adult. I know no other hawk, adds Manly Hardy, writing in Forest and Stream, so handsome as the goshawk.

It has become necessary to modify the old saying, "Life is what we make it." Life is what we make it in—Los Angeles Times.

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## PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1937.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1926.]

## CHAPTER 102.

AN ACT Defining the Powers and Duties of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners and Providing for the Acquiring of Land and the Improvement and Maintenance of Public Lands Within the Metropolitan Park District of Providence Plantations.

(Passed April 23, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The chairman of the park commissioners of the city of Providence, the mayor of the city of Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls, the presidents of the town councils of East Providence, Cranston, Warwick, Johnston, North Providence, Lincoln, Barrington, and Cumberland, the president of Brown University, the president of the Board of Trade of Providence, the director of the Rhode Island School of Design, the president of the Providence Art Club, the president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, all ex-officio, together with four members and representatives of the Public Park Association to be annually elected by said commissioners at the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof, and their respective successors, are hereby constituted and continued metropolitan park commissioners for the purpose of continuing the duty specified in Chapter 124 of the Public Laws, enacted November 15, 1904, and in Chapter 118 of the Public Laws, enacted May 5, 1925, with the former power and duties specified in said act. The said commissioners shall serve without compensation (and shall be officially known as The Metropolitan Park Commission of Providence Plantations).

Section 2. The said commissioners shall meet annually, from their members, a president, secretary, and an executive committee of five members, of which the president shall be a member ex-officio, and may from time to time employ such services and incur such expenses as they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. They may determine the time and compensation of all employees, remove them at pleasure, and make all reasonable rules and regulations concerning them. The said commissioners shall be provided with a suitable office where their maps, plans, documents, records, books, papers, and accounts may be kept, subject to public inspection at such times as the said commissioners may determine. They shall make an annual report to the general assembly of their proceedings, together with a full statement of their receipts and disbursements.

Section 3. The jurisdiction and powers of the said commissioners shall extend to and may be exercised in the various cities and towns constituting the metropolitan park district of Providence Plantations, as designated in Chapter 123 of the Public Laws.

Section 4. The said commissioners shall have the power to acquire, maintain, and make available to the inhabitants of the metropolitan park district, and to the public generally, open spaces for exercise and recreation and for intercommunication between them and adjacent streets and highways; and to this end, and acting as far as may be in consultation with the respective city and town councils and park commissioners of said cities and towns, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to take in fee simple or otherwise, in the name and for the benefit of the state, by purchase, gift, or devise, or by eminent domain in such manner as may hereafter be provided by the general assembly, lands and interests, estates and rights therein, for the public use within said metropolitan park district, and to enter into written contracts for the conveyance thereof to the said commissioners, for the said purposes and uses, and further, to improve, preserve, care for, and administer such public reservations, and also, in the discretion of said commissioners, and upon such terms and conditions as they may approve, such other lands and interests, estates, and rights therein, or funds to trust, as may be entrusted, given, conveyed, or devised to the said commissioners or to the state by the United States or by cities, towns, corporations, or individuals, for the general purposes of this act, or for any one or more of such purposes, as the grantor, donor, or devisee may designate. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to limit existing rights of any city or town in relation to water supply purposes, or in any way obstruct or destroy the private rights of any such city, town, corporation, or individual, or the advantages of such rights. In furtherance of the powers herein granted said commissioners may make rules and regulations for the control, government, and use of the public reservations and highways under their care, and for breaches thereof may affix penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars and costs, for any one offense, to be imposed by any district court or police court in the city or town where such breach is made, or other court of competent jurisdiction; and in general, the said commissioners may do all acts needful for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon the said commissioners by the terms of this act. The said commissioners shall also have power to expend such funds as may be given them in trust, and the income thereof, in accordance with the terms of such trusts, as provided for in section 5 of this act. To meet the expenses incurred under and for the proper execution of this act, the state auditor is hereby authorized and directed, upon receipt of vouchers properly authenticated by the executive committee of the metropolitan park commissioners, to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the payment of the same, from the monies to be appropriated and paid by any other monies held in the general treasury under the provisions of this act.

Section 5. The general treasurer is hereby directed, authorized, and empowered, with the approval of the governor, to receive, take title to, and hold in trust for the state, exempt from taxation, any gift, grant or devise, or funds, or interests, or rights therein, and any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, made for the purposes of this act, subject to the approval of said commissioners; and unless otherwise provided by the terms of any such gift or bequest of money or other personal property, he shall preserve and invest said funds, and the proceeds of said other personal property in notes and bonds secured by good and sufficient mortgage security, or in such securities as by laws the commissioners of the sinking funds are authorized to invest. Said trust property and the income thereon shall be known as the metropolitan park trust fund and shall be used under the direction of the metropolitan park commissioners and subject to their orders, under the terms of such trusts as may be provided by the donors thereof.

Section 6. Any city or town within said metropolitan park district is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer the care and control of any open space owned or controlled by it to said metropolitan park commissioners, upon such terms and conditions and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon; or to preserve or open spaces within or adjacent to such city or town; and the metropolitan park commissioners may in like manner transfer the care, control, and preservation of any open space controlled by them to any such city or town, with the consent of such city or town and upon such terms and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon.

Section 7. If any person shall agree in writing with the said commissioners for the price of his land or for his interest, right, or estate therein, to sell to the metropolitan park trust fund and shall be used under the direction of the metropolitan park commissioners and subject to their orders, under the terms of such trusts as may be provided by the donors thereof.

Section 8. Any city or town within said metropolitan park district is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer the care and control of any open space owned or controlled by it to said metropolitan park commissioners, upon such terms and conditions and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon; or to preserve or open spaces within or adjacent to such city or town; and the metropolitan park commissioners may in like manner transfer the care, control, and preservation of any open space controlled by them to any such city or town, with the consent of such city or town and upon such terms and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon.

Section 9. If any person shall agree in writing with the said commissioners for the price of his land or for his interest, right, or estate therein, to sell to the metropolitan park trust fund and shall be used under the direction of the metropolitan park commissioners and subject to their orders, under the terms of such trusts as may be provided by the donors thereof.

Section 10. The superior court shall, on the application of the said metropolitan park commissioners, and on notice to each of the cities and towns hereinbefore designated, appoint three commissioners who shall not be residents of such cities and towns, who shall, after the notice

and hearing, and in such manner as they shall deem just and equitable, determine the proportion in which each of such cities and towns shall annually pay money into the treasury of the state for the term of five years next following the year of the first issue of said scrip or certificate of indebtedness to assist the interest and sinking fund requirements for each of said years as estimated by the general treasurer of the state, and to meet the expenses of preservation and necessary care of said public reservations as estimated by the metropolitan park commissioners and certify to them the general treasurer, and any deficiency in the amount previously paid in as found by said treasurer, and shall return their award into said court; and when said award shall have been accepted by said court the same shall be final and conclusive, and the said commissioners shall be binding on all parties. Before the expiration of said term of five years, and every five years thereafter, three commissioners who shall not be residents of any of the cities or towns constituting the metropolitan park district shall again be appointed by the said commissioners, and shall have the same powers and duties for the next succeeding term of five years. Provided, that no assessment shall be levied for the purposes of this act in any one year upon any city or town in excess of a sum equal to one-half mill on the dollar of the valuation thereof.

Section 11. The said commissioners shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of this act and shall fix and determine the compensation of all commissioners appointed by said court under the provisions hereof.

Section 12. The amount of money required each year from each city and town of the metropolitan park district of Providence Plantations to meet the interest, sinking fund requirements and expenses aforesaid for each year, and the deficiency, if any, shall be estimated by the general treasurer in accordance with the proportion determined as aforesaid, and shall be included in and made a part of the tax charged in such city or town, and shall be assessed upon the tax apportionment and assessment of its annual state tax. The general treasurer shall in each year give notice to each city and town aforesaid of the amount of such assessment, and each of such cities and towns shall pay its respective assessment, so determined as aforesaid, into the state treasury at the time required for the payment of, and as a part of, its state tax.

Section 13. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 103.

AN ACT to Restrict the Attendance of Children in Theaters and Shows.

(Passed April 23, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. No person being the proprietor, manager, or doorman of any theatre, roller skating rink, public dance hall, vaudeville or other show, stage performance, or any other place of amusement, or any person under the age of sixteen years, or any girl under the age of sixteen years to enter or remain in such place of amusement owned or controlled by him or in which he is employed unless such boy or girl is accompanied by and in charge of a person of full age, not furnished provided by any such proprietor, manager, or doorman.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 104.

AN ACT Providing for the Pensioning of School Teachers in This State.

(Passed April 23, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person of either sex who on the passage of this act or thereafter shall have attained the age of sixty years, and who for thirty-five years shall have been engaged in teaching as his principal occupation and have been regularly employed as a teacher in the public schools or in such other schools within this state as are supported wholly or in part by state appropriation, and are entirely exempt from military or naval service, and who have been employed for twenty-five years of which employment, including the fifteen years immediately preceding retirement, shall have been in this state, may at the expiration of a school year, unless his private contract with his employer shall otherwise provide, be retired by his employer or voluntarily retire from active service, and on his formal application shall receive from the state for the remainder of his life an annual pension equal to one-half of his average contractual salary during the last five years before retiring, but in no case shall such annual pension be more than four hundred dollars. Provided, however, that no such retirement as teacher within this state after this act shall be included within its provisions, unless the teacher shall hold a certificate of qualification issued by or under the authority of the state board of education.

Section 2. The state board of education shall make all rules and regulations for the certification of qualification and carrying into effect the other provisions of this act not inconsistent with the act itself, and shall examine into and determine the eligibility of each and every applicant to receive a pension under the provisions of this act.

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer in favor of such pensioners, and such sum shall be certified to him by the state board of education, according to the provisions of this act.

Section 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1938.

## CHAPTER 105.

AN ACT in Amendment of an Act Entitled "An Act to Establish Old Home Week."

(Passed April 23, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The calendar week beginning with the first Sunday of July in each year, or any subsequent week during the months of July, August, or September in each year, is hereby designated as "Old Home Week," and is set apart as a season during which cities and towns may conduct appropriate celebrations in honor of returning sons and daughters of the state and other invited guests, and may hold exercises of historical interest.

Section 2. Cities by their city councils, and towns at legal town meetings, may appropriate money for the observance of "Old Home Week."

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 106.

AN ACT For the Establishment, Maintenance, Management, and Control of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-Minded.

Section 1. In said school shall be maintained a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within school age, or who are in the judgment of said board capable of being benefited by school instruction; and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond school age, or who are not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

Section 2. All feeble-minded persons in the care and custody of the state, or of any town in this state, capable of being benefited by school instruction shall be referred to said school and received into said school whenever said board considers the conditions in said school suitable and the accommodations in said school ample for the proper care and instruction of such persons.

Section 3. Said board may gratuitously receive, maintain, and educate in said school such feeble-minded persons, and deacons of this state, as they upon investigation, believe are without means of support, and whose lawful guardians are unable to pay for such maintenance and education or are not liable for the same. Other pupils may be received from this state or elsewhere, at such a charge as said board may in their discretion fix. Overseers of the poor in all the towns of this state shall receive and forward to said board any applications that may be brought to their attention for the admission to said school of any feeble-minded persons residing in their respective towns. All applications for admission of any feeble-minded person to said school, under the provisions of this section, shall be made in writing, to said board, by the parent or guardian, or the person having the care and custody of such feeble-minded person, and such application shall be accompanied by the certificate of two practicing physicians in good standing, that such person, whose admission is sought into said school, is feeble-minded and a proper subject for admission to said school. Said board shall have full control and authority over the inmates of the school, and may, whenever they consider it necessary, expel from the school, or discharge from said school, any such person, who is unable to support himself, or who is a danger to the person or place liable for his support, and in default of such liability, to the state at large.

Section 4. Whenever complaint in writing and under oath shall be made to any justice or clerk of the district court that any person within the district wherein such court is established is feeble-minded, so as to require restraint for his own welfare or for the welfare of the public, such justice or clerk shall issue his warrant under his hand and seal, returnable forthwith, directed to the sheriff, deputy sheriff, chiefs of police, town sergeants, or constables in the county wherein such person is situated, requiring the officer charged therewith to apprehend such person and have him with such warrant before such district court for examination relative to such complaint at such time and place within the district as shall be named in the warrant. Such court may continue any such examination or examination pending before it from time to time and to the same or to a different place in the same district, and may pending the hearing or examination order the person so apprehended to be detained in the Rhode Island school for the feeble-minded, or may, if it deem proper, require him to enter into recognizance in such sum as the court shall direct, with sufficient surety or sureties satisfactory to said court, with condition that the person so apprehended will appear before such court at the time and place of such examination or hearing, and for want of such recognizance such person shall be committed to the Rhode Island school for the feeble-minded. If the court on such examination and upon the testimony of two practicing physicians in good standing shall adjudge such complaint to be true, it shall, unless some provision for the adequate restraint of such person satisfactory to said court can be made, commit such person to the custody of the state board of education, to be detained until in the judgment of the state board of education such persons shall be no longer under the necessity of restraint, or until adequate provision satisfactory to such district court for the restraint of such person shall be made before it. Application for the discharge from the Rhode Island school for the feeble-minded of any person so committed may be made by him, or by some person in his behalf, to the district court by which such person was committed, at a time and place for the hearing of such application shall be pointed by such court to whom such application shall have been made, and such court shall have the power to order the discharge of such person. Any person aggrieved by the order of any district court committing such person to such school for the feeble-minded, or refusing to discharge such person therefrom shall have the same right of appeal as is provided from the judgment of a district court in civil cases.

Section 5. Said board shall annually in the month of January prepare and present to the general assembly a written or printed report of said school, including a statement of the school work, expenditures and income; the amount appropriated for its support and the amount expended under each appropriation; the whole and average number of its inmates; the number of inmates received and discharged; the number of inmates expelled; and the number of inmates who have been discharged from the school, and such other information as in their opinion will be of value, said report to be for the year ending on the 31st day of September next preceding the date of said report.

Section 6. The sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of a suitable site and location for said school, and for the erection of buildings for its permanent occupancy.

Section 7. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Attest: CHARLES F. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

## Legend of the Violet.

A Latin poem of the sixteenth century has a pretty legend of a violet that, in mythological days, was a maiden called Anthia, one of Diana's nymphs. She attracted the attention of Apollo, whose admiration she did not return, and, flying from his pursuit, she implored Diana to destroy the beauty which occasioned her so much trouble. Diana granted her request and turned her face to a dull purple. Juno, however, soon regretted the loss of her beauty and was plucking away with grief, when the goddess had pity on her and changed her into a flower, which still shrinks from Apollo (the sun) and hides her modest head in the shade.

## At Regular Rates.

Miss Matilda Owens hung on the arm of the editor of the Lanterville Bugle, to whom she had been engaged for three years, and endeavored to turn his gaze toward the sky.

"Just notice the moon, William!" she said in a melting voice.

"At the usual rates, Matilda, I shall be happy to do so," he replied.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fitch

Signature of J. C. F. Fitch

Signature of J. C. F. Fitch

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## THE SPOILERS

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

echo of hammers mingling with the cries of teamsters and the thumble of music within the saloons.

"And this is midnight!" exclaimed Helen breathlessly. "Do they ever rest?"

"There isn't time. This is a gold stampede. You haven't caught the spirit of it yet."

"They climbed the stairs in a huge iron sheeted building to the office of Dunham & Struve, and in answer to their knock a red faced, white haired, tousled man in shirt sleeves and stockinged feet opened the door.

"What d'ye want?" he bawled, his legs wavering uncertainly. His eyes were heavy and bloodshot, his lips loose, and his whole person exhaled ebullient fumes like a gust from a still house. Hanging to the knob, he strove valiantly to solve the mystery of his suspenders, lurching interminably.

"I'm here," he bawled, his legs wavering uncertainly. His eyes were heavy and bloodshot, his lips loose, and his whole person exhaled ebullient fumes like a gust from a still house. Hanging to the knob, he strove valiantly to solve the mystery of his suspenders, lurching interminably.

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## Last Call!

We have sold out the

## RECOLLECTIONS

—OF—

## OLDEN TIMES

By the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom),

containing a history of the

ROBINSON, HAZARD & SWEET

FAMILIES,

To A. W. BROWN,

## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181  
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, September 14, 1907.

Litigants out in Illinois have already spent \$50 in a law suit over a pig worth about fifty cents. 'Twas ever thus.

The Newport season is practically over as far as transient business is concerned and it is now time to discuss what can be done to better conditions another year. The main thing is to secure a hotel as soon as possible.

Japan seems to have as much cause for war with Great Britain as with the United States and yet the most enthusiastic jingo will hardly advocate the commencement of hostilities by the little eastern nation upon both great English-speaking countries.

There are seventeen postoffices in the town of Warwick and an equal number of villages of more or less importance. There is probably no other town in the country with that number of postoffices. Fifteen of these seventeen offices are money order offices.

Speaker Cannon's secretary not only says that Lincoln Steffens told a lie in his recent magazine article but he proves it by a simple reference to the committee lists of the House. This prolific writer of things political gets badly fooled sometimes by not taking the pains to verify the things he says.

Although the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was allowed to pass without observance by the citizens of Newport, it was very appropriately honored nevertheless. September 10th was selected for Rhode Island day at the Jamestown Exposition and a great celebration was held. The address of President Faunce of Brown University was a masterly one and well showed Rhode Island's greatness.

The season is rapidly approaching when the great trunk lines of the country feel the demand for cars for transporting the great crops from the West. The congestion at that time is always a great hardship to the producer and consumer as well as the railroad and the managers are this year taking steps in advance to endeavor to secure better service when the rush comes.

It is difficult in these modern times for an uncivilized race to stand against the arms of a great nation. The Moors have long bothered the French forces who were obliged to cover a large expanse of territory but the very decisive action fought this week in which the Moors were routed with great slaughter proves the advantage possessed by modern arms and effective organization over the most desperate of savage fighters. It is believed that the backbone of the insurrection is broken.

The Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania has found that the recently enacted law fixing the passenger rate on railroad trains to that State at 2 cents a mile is unconstitutional and has an granted injunction restraining the State from carrying the law into effect. Although this is only the first step of what will undoubtedly be a great legal fight, the first victory belongs to the railroad and will undoubtedly be a restraining factor in preventing Legislatures in other States from trying to put the railroads out of business. The final outcome of the case will be followed with much interest by people everywhere.

The so-called reform element in the New Jersey Republican ranks has been beaten in the primaries and those advocates of the Everett Colby policy have found that their methods are not supported by the rank and file of the people. "Reformers" advertising themselves as such, seldom have long continued success but the most lasting reform can only be accomplished by the honest and honorable practical political worker who is familiar with all methods of government and who is alert to protect the rights of his constituents. The Lincoln Steffens brand of reform in politics is very generally becoming discredited.

## Roosevelt's Coming Message.

A recent visitor to the President's home says that President Roosevelt has his message to Congress well in hand. The message will be the longest that Mr. Roosevelt has ever written. It will be a campaign document, and sound the note of the party's program in 1908. If all the recommendations urged are adopted by Congress, it will have to all many, many months. The message, it is believed, will create more discussion than anything else that the President has said or written. Mr. Roosevelt's views on control of corporations and regulation of railways will be reaffirmed, it is said, and made more definite and specific than heretofore. He will urge a stricter control of railways and corporations, including control of capitalization, physical valuation and national incorporation. The great feature of the message will be Mr. Roosevelt's attempt still further to extend the federal power over the transportation and industrial activity of the country.

## The Malarial Parasite.

Our local Natural History Society opened its winter session earlier than usual this year, by having a meeting last Monday evening at the Museum. Its purpose was to hear an extremely interesting lecture from Dr. John W. Swan of Philadelphia, on the biology of the parasite causing malaria. This is a microscopic creature communicated to man by the bite of a particular species of mosquito. It is gratifying to know no such mosquitoes are to be found in Rhode Island, so that all the dwellers in Newport may feel perfectly easy. The mosquito known here is a harmless species, however irritating its bites may be. Dr. Swan is a son of our respected townsman of the same name, and it was pleasant to find one of Newport's sons returning to speak on a platform in his native city. He proved to be an excellent lecturer, clear and fluent in delivery and master of his subject.

## Titus Company Exhibit.

As usual the A. C. Titus Company of Newport had an exhibit at the Newport County Fair that was inspected by all before they left the grounds. On the south side of the second floor of the main building a little suite of three rooms was arranged by means of screens, representing a parlor, dining room and kitchen. Each room was supplied with appropriate furniture from the large stock of the Titus Company and the general effect was very striking. In the kitchen a complete Crawford range was set up and its splendid cooking and labor saving qualities were explained by Mr. Lovell B. Pike, who was in charge of the exhibit. Yard sticks were given away as souvenirs to visitors.

Private J. S. Stepp of Fort Adams has been sent to the Providence County Jail for six months on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Tuesday evening he called at the residence of Mrs. Mansfield on Young street and demanded to see her daughter. The young lady was not in and Stepp produced a revolver and threatened to kill all the family and himself. The police were notified and took him in. It is thought that he is demented.

## Middletown.

Through the interested efforts of Mr. Karl M. Stone of Newport, a concert in preparation for October first to be given at the town hall for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church Building Fund. The talent is to include the Second Baptist Church choir, Miss Cora M. Goshing, soloist and director, Mrs. Henry H. Smith, contralto; Mr. J. Frank Albrow, tenor; Mr. Karl M. Stone, baritone; Mr. Leslie S. Peckham, organist, assisted by Miss Jessamine Chase, violinist, and Miss Anna M. Smith, reader.

Owing to a recent operation for appendicitis, Mr. Charles Ward, 2nd, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, will be unable for the present to resume his studies at Brown University. The operation was performed last Friday and Mr. Ward is progressing favorably.

Miss Louise Mason Hart is ill with typhoid fever at the Homeopathic Hospital Boston where she has been since September last in training to become a nurse. Miss Hart was taken ill on Saturday and is one of seven nurses to be stricken with the same malady although her condition is not considered at all critical.

Miss Charabell Grinnell, only daughter of Mr. R. Jason Grinnell, leaves on Sunday to enter the East Greenwich Academy.

Mr. Charles H. Ward returns on Saturday from a week's trip to the Jamestown Exposition, having been a member of the state delegation.

Mr. Berkeley Pearce, son of Rev. Sturgis Pearce, who came from Ohio last week to attend the Farnum-Ward wedding, returned Tuesday.

Aquidneck Grange omitted the first meeting of this month, which should have occurred on Thursday evening, in favor of the Newport County Agricultural Fair which is in session in Portsmouth during the week. There will therefore be but one meeting this month which will be held on September 26 and will be known as "Neighbor's Night."

The family of Captain Davol, head of the fire department of Fall River, who have been spending the summer at Mrs. Joseph F. Albrow's, returned to the city on Tuesday.

The Normal students, Miss Gladys Brown and Miss Edith M. Peckham, returned to Providence last Sunday. Miss Winniebell A. L. Peckham, oldest daughter of Mr. B. W. H. Peckham, accompanied them and will enter the Junior year.

Dr. and Mrs. James T. Sherman and Dr. Sherman's daughter, Miss Gertrude Sherman, who have been spending several consecutive summers with Mrs. Joseph Albrow, returned on Tuesday to Dorchester, Mass.

Aquidneck Grange is planning to repeat, in October, the vaudeville entertainment which it so successfully presented last spring.

The Ronkonkoma Dramatic Club presented as a wedding gift to its former associate, Mrs. C. Edward Farnum (Miss Alice L. Albrow), a handsome silver Loving Cup, on an ebony stand. It bore her monogram and the words, "Presented by the Ronkonkoma Dramatic Club."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met with Mrs. H. H. Critchlow on Friday afternoon at the Methodist Parsonage, to elect delegates for their fall convention to be held in Providence Oct. 3rd and 4th.

Mr. Christopher Peckham, who has been reported as "critically ill," is in his usual health and has been able to be about all summer.

A warrant has been served on the New Haven road at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charging the company with violating the law that provides that cattle shall not be kept on the cars more than 28 hours. The case grows out of the shipment of 28 cattle to S. A. Pierce in Newport last week.

## Washington Matters.

Prosecution of the Chicago and Alton—Another Move for Universal Peace—Quiet in Political Circles—Progress in Panama—Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1907.

The President and the Attorney General are considerably exercised over the reported determination of Judge Landis, of Chicago, to prosecute the Chicago & Alton Railway for the illegal granting of rebates to the Standard Oil Company, for the accepting of which that Judge recently fined the Standard Oil Company \$29,000,000. The Government has long known that the Standard Company was a flagrant violator of the law and ever since Mr. Roosevelt became President, at least, there has been a steady and consistent effort to secure evidence on which to base a prosecution, but the concern was so much, could employ such able lawyers and his patronage was so large and so much sought after by the railroads that it was impossible to secure the evidence on which to base a successful prosecution. Finally it was discovered that the Alton had been granting rebates to the Standard but it was a serious question if evidence sufficient to convict could be obtained. This evidence was secured only by a promise of immunity to the railroad based on its agreement to turn state's evidence. The prosecution and the immense fines are well known. If, however, Judge Landis persists in prosecuting the Alton, despite the government's promise of immunity, it will be also impossible ever again to induce a railroad or other accomplice of a law-breaking trust or railway to help the government out by turning state's evidence and in this way the Judge's proposed course will prove the greatest possible advantage to these trusts which wish to violate the law with impunity. It has been suggested that the President may even decide to exercise his pardoning power, in case Judge Landis fines the Alton in order that the word of the government may not be broken. For the present, the President and the Attorney General are waiting to hear from District Attorney Sims, at Chicago, concerning the reasons which actuate the Judge in his alleged purpose to disregard the government's promise.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the President is planning another move in the interest of universal peace. It is known to be his ambition to conclude his administration with a state of worldwide peace and it is learned from diplomatic sources that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates calling the various foreign ambassadors now in Washington together, as soon as all shall have returned from their summer vacations, to discuss the question of what more can be done to that end. It is probable, too, that the President is not a little concerned over the situation in Mexico, where the conditions are becoming daily more grave with the always present menace of serious friction between Germany and France. It will be recalled that the United States was represented at the Algeiras conference at which the present modus, under which Moroccan affairs are being conducted, was concluded and it is a further fact that the American Ambassador Harry White, acting under immediate instructions of the President, saved that conference from a disastrous ending and so obviated the threatening war between Germany and France. When the Algeiras treaty was acted on by the Senate that body adopted a resolution declaring that this country assumed no responsibilities for the carrying out of its provisions, but it is only natural, nevertheless, for the President to seek to prevent any clash, and especially anything so deplorable as a European war, as a result of the provisions of that treaty.

The preparations for the Washington Peace Conference, were the representatives of Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica are to meet to draw up the terms of a permanent peace, are progressing satisfactorily, although little can be made public regarding them at this stage. It is now expected that the diplomats will meet in Washington early in the winter and that, with the assistance of their resident Washington ministers, and with, no doubt, the kindly interest and advice of the President, they will conclude a treaty which shall provide for the arbitration of all questions which cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic exchanges.

Once more there has come a gentle lull in the boiling of the political kettle to Washington, broken only occasionally by the erratic fulminations of Richard Pearson Hobson, Congressman-elect, or the pointless meandering of one John Wesley Gains, Congressman from Tennessee. The determination of Representative Burton of Ohio to accept the nomination for mayor of Cleveland, against the picturesque and eccentric Tom Johnson, caused a great deal of surprise here, and especially when it became known that Mr. Burton was acting on the advice of the President and Secretary Taft. It is believed that if Mr. Burton loses to the "3-cent fare" Mayor, his prestige in Ohio politics will be seriously injured, but if he wins he will undoubtedly be Ohio's next Governor and in 1911, when his term as Governor will have expired, will succeed Senator Dick in the upper house of Congress. This is the way in which the Washington politicians have figured the thing out, although it may be, as is not infrequently the case, that those who live in Ohio put a different construction on the situation.

Remarkable progress is being made in the excavation of the Panama Canal and the reports for August show that one tenth of the entire amount of excavation has been completed, and in some respects it has been the most difficult tenth. So great was the excavation for that month, exceeding that of any previous month, that the President called congratulations to Colonel Goethals, the Engineer Officer in charge, and his corps of assistants. There was a total rainfall of 11.89 inches along the line of the canal in August, and yet the great force employed managed to take out 1,274,404 cubic yards of material, as against 1,056,776 cubic yards in July. Sixty-three great steam shovels are eating their way across the isthmus, while 30,000 men wait on the shovels and remove the masses of material which they bite out of the sides of the canal, and thirty-four more huge shovels will be delivered and placed in commission in the near future. The enthusiasm engendered by the President's visit to the canal has never been permitted to cool.

"My husband went to church this morning."

"Our Sunday paper didn't come either."—Judge.

## Newport County Fair.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Cotton Embroidery—1st, Mrs. James Easton.  
Baby Pillow—Mrs. B. Earl Anthony.  
Silk Embroidery on Flannel—1st, Mrs. B. Earl Anthony; 2d, Mrs. George R. Hicks.  
Handkerchief Case—1st, Mrs. B. Earl Anthony; 2d, Mrs. Richard Bosworth.  
Embroidered Collar and Cuffs—1st, Mrs. James Easton.  
Stock Collar—Com., Mrs. James Easton.  
Fancy Tie—Com., Mrs. James Easton.  
Embroidered Shirt Waist—1st, Mrs. H. C. Stevens, Jr.; 2d, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Wallpaper Embroidery Waist—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Lace Waist—1st, Mrs. L. A. Goff; 2d, Gertrude Coggeshall.  
Drawn Work Waist—1st, Mrs. Harold R. Chase.  
Embroidered Suit—1st, Mrs. James Easton.  
Embroidered Jumper Waist—1st, Evelyn B. Chase.  
Embroidered Hats—1st, Mrs. Wm. A. Chase.  
Heddo Hat—1st, Mrs. L. B. Goff.  
Embroidered Vest—1st, Mrs. Louis S. Sisson.  
Embroidered Yoke and Sleeves—1st, Ruth D. Hall.  
Embroidered Chemise—1st, Mrs. L. A. Goff.  
Embroidered Corset Cover—1st, Mrs. L. A. Goff; 2d, Mrs. Harry L. Gardner.  
Embroidered Drawers—1st, Mrs. L. A. Goff.  
Embroidered Collar—1st, Amy Sherman.  
Ruffia Hat—1st, Lettie Sherman.  
Embroidered Jacket—1st, Clara Brayton.  
Needle Case—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Drawn Work Dollies—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Drawn Work Table Cover—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Fancy Handkerchief—1st, Mrs. James Easton.  
Drawn Work Handkerchief—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Embroidered Handkerchiefs—1st, Mrs. Franklin Porter; 2d, Mrs. M. A. Steele.  
Embroidered Belt—1st, Mrs. Lawrence A. Goff.  
Specimen Venetian Ladder and Lace Work—1st, Oranum Anthony.  
Specimen Button Hole Edge—1st, Mrs. B. Earl Anthony.  
Battenburg Collar—1st, Flora Phinney.  
Embroidered Bib—1st, Mrs. B. Earl Anthony.  
Kensington Centerpiece—1st, Anna J. Borden; 2d, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Darned Lace—1st, Mrs. C. E. Brown; com., Lettie Sherman.  
Button Holes—1st, Ruth D. Hall.  
Pillow Cases—1st, Flora Phinney.  
Set Sheets and Pillow Cases—1st, Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Toilet Cushion—1st, Mrs. James Easton; 2d, Carrie Brazill; com., Mrs. Richard Bosworth.  
Fancy Bag—1st, Carrie Brazill; 2d, Mrs. James Easton.  
Bureau Cover—1st, Alice H. Chase; 2d, Rosa Emilia.

## KNITTING AND CROCHETING.

CLASS S.

Knit Rug—1st, Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. Thomas Sherman.  
Knit Yarn Rug—1st, Mary A. Sleep.  
Crocheted Rug—1st, Delta R. Almy.  
Crocheted Afghan—1st, Mrs. Wm. L. Sisson; 2d, Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington; com., Mrs. Charles H. Borden.  
Knitted Stockings—1st, Ladies' Aid Society of Christian Church.  
Knitted Sack (Infants)—1st, Ladies' Aid Society.  
Infants Sack (crochet)—1st, Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington.  
Infants Socks (Knitted)—1st, Ella Chase; 2d, Mary C. Goddard; com., C. L. Gibson.  
Infants Socks (crochet)—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase; 2d, Ladies' Aid Society of Christian Church.  
Infants Crochet Booties—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.  
Crochet Tidy—1st, Mrs. F. W. South.  
Knit Shawl—1st, Mrs. Wm. Irish.  
Crochet Shawl—1st, Mamie Irish.  
Crochet Fashinator—1st, Mrs. Louis Sisson; 2d, Lizzie Chase.  
Infants Hood (crochet)—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.  
Crochet Table Mats—1st, Bertha Thurston.  
Knit Table Mats—1st, Mrs. Wm. Irish.  
Crochet Handkerchief—1st, Mamie Irish.  
Crochet Slippers—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.  
Crochet Slippers—1st, Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington.  
Knit Slippers—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase; 2d, Mrs. Wm. L. Sisson; com., Mrs. F. P. Conway.  
Knit Edging—1st, Augusta Manchester; 2d, Mrs. C. E. Brown; com., Lettie Sherman.  
Crochet Edging—1st, Mrs. C. E. Brown; 2d, Marion Brazill.  
Knit Lamp Mat—1st, Mrs. C. E. Brown.  
Crochet Lamp Mat—1st, Mamie Irish; 2d, Grace R. Underwood.  
Crochet Dolly—1st, Mamie Irish; 2d, Mrs. C. E. Brown.  
Crochet Centerpiece—1st, Lettie Sherman.  
Crochet Doll's Sack—1st, Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington.  
Crochet Armlets—Com., Mrs. J. L. C. Harrington.  
Crochet Bureau Cover—1st, Marion Brazill.  
Crochet Elton Jacket—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.  
Crochet Nightgown—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.  
Crochet Kimono—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.  
Crochet Toilet Set—1st, Mrs. C. E. Brown.  
Crochet Yoke—1st, Mrs. J. L. Tallman.  
Knitted Yoke—1st, Mrs. J. L. Tallman.

## ART.

CLASS I.

Best Collection Pyrography—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge; 2d, Captain Gifford.  
Best Specimen Pyrography—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.  
Best Amateur Pen and Ink Work—1st, Mrs. B. E. Anthony.  
Best Oil Painting (original)—1st, Charles Blee; 2d, Mrs. R. D. Hall.  
Best Oil Painting (copy)—1st, Miss Brazill; 2d, Mrs. C. E. Brown; com., Mrs. Benjamin Hazard.  
Best Water Color (original)—1st, Miss S. Mitchell; com., Mrs. C. E. Brown; 2d, Mrs. R. D. Hall; 3d, Mrs. C. E. Brown.  
Best Water Color (copy)—1st, Mrs. R. D. Hall; 2d, Mrs. J. Young.  
Best Amateur Photo—1st, Miss S. Eddy.  
Best Amateur Photo (colored)—1st, Miss S. Eddy.  
Best Collection of Painting on China—1st, Mrs. Cram.

Best Specimen of Painting on China—1st, Mrs. Cram.  
Best Specimen Wood Carving—1st, Frank Eldridge; 2d, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.  
Best Specimen Miniature—1st, Amy Sisson; 2d, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.  
Best Painting on Leather—1st, Miss Brazill.  
Best Specimen Basket Work—1st, Mrs. George A. Hicks; 2d, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.  
Painted Paper Bows—Com., Clara Adams.  
Painted Stenciling—1st, Mrs. Edward Thurston.  
Oil Painting (copy)—1st, Miss S. J. Eddy; 2d, Mrs. R. D. Hall.  
Folk Song—Mrs. Anna Brazill.  
Best Work (foot stomp)—1st, Fanna Esch.  
Folk Song (Hymn)—2d, Frank Esch.  
Hand Hinged Pocket—1st, John Esch.  
Exhibit of Photo—Com., Irving A. Cory.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

CLASS G.

Best Apron (hand made)—1st, Alice Brayton (under nine); 1st, Annie Adams; 2d, Edna Brayton.  
Best Hemstitching—1st, Annie Adams; 2d, Dorothy Sherman.  
Best Buttonhole—1st, Alice Brayton; 2d, Dorothy Sherman.  
Best Cotton Dressing—1st, Dorothy Sherman.  
Best Specimen of Patchwork—1st, Ernest Coggeshall.  
Best Hand Made Handkerchief—1st, Annie Adams.  
Best Bag—1st, Annie Adams.  
Best Hemstitching—1st, Ruth Spooner (under nine); 1st, Alice Coggeshall; 2d, Nellie Japha.  
Best Piece Various Kinds—1st, Norma Coggeshall.  
Best Piece Eyelet Embroidery—1st, Dorothy Sherman.  
Best Piece Outline Work—1st, Mary G. Chase; 2d, Alzada Coggeshall.  
Best Pillow—1st, Dorothy Sherman; 2d, Ashley Stevens.  
Best Cross Stitched Cushions—1st, Matie Ashby.  
Best Crocheted Cushion Cover—1st, Ernest Cross.  
Best Knitting—1st, Ernest Cross.  
Embroidered Cushion Cover—Com., Harry Cross.  
Best Pin Cushion—1st, Dorothy Sherman.  
Best Gentle Piece—1st, Ruth Spooner; 2d, Elsie Gray.  
Best Place Cover—1st, Dorothy Sherman.  
Best Piece Handkerchief—1st, Gladys Brazill.  
Best Gentle Dressing—1st, Jesse Adams; 2d, Alice Coggeshall.  
Best Pinetree Picture—Com., Charles Bayle.  
Painted Rug—1st, Frank Frost.  
Specimen Ruffia—1st, Joseph deStinas.  
Painted Rug—1st, Joseph deStinas.  
Specimen Hammered Brass—1st, James Best; 2d, Frank Frost.  
Specimen Hammered Brass—1st, Sarah Doughty Hall (under nine).  
Painted Rug—1st, Annie Adams.  
Fudge—1st, Annie Adams.  
Sponge Cake—1st, Alice Brayton.  
Sugar Cookies—1st, Dorothy Sherman.  
Brownies—1st, Dorothy Sherman.  
Specimen Burnt Plush—Com., Elmer C. Angles.  
Collection Burnt Leather—1st, Elmer Angles.  
Specimen Burnt Leather—1st, Elmer Angles.  
Collection Pyrography—1st, Elmer Angles.  
Specimen Colored Pyrography—1st, Flats McGibson; 2d, Pauline Stevens.  
Specimen Pyrography—1st, Flats McGibson; 2d, Elmer Angles.  
Specimen Pyrography—1st, Everett Harley; 2d, Robert Chase.

## CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

CLASS B.

Jersey Bull (1 year)—1st, Oakland Farm.  
Jersey Bull (2 year)—1st, Oakland Farm.  
Jersey Bull (3 year)—1st, Oakland Farm.  
Jersey Bull (4 year)—1st, Oakland Farm.  
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Jersey Bull (99 year)—1st, Oakland Farm.  
Jersey Bull (100 year)—1st, Oakland Farm.

## FAMILY PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS E.

White Bread—1st, Mrs. A. V. L. Denale; 2d, Mrs. Rowena Croucher.  
Biscuits—1st, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman.  
Rolls—2d, Mrs. Rowena Croucher.  
Graham Bread—1st, Mrs. F. W. Smith.  
Oatmeal Bread—2d, Miss Annie Hathaway.  
Hens—1st, Miss Lizzie A. Chase.  
Brown Bread—1st, Mrs. Edward R. Anthony.  
Fruit Cakes—1st, Mrs. George H. Irish.  
Steamed Fruit Cake—1st, Mrs. Edward Thompson.  
Coffee Fruit Cake—1st, Mrs. F. W. Smith.  
Moche Cake—1st, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman.  
Cocoa Fudge Cake—1st, Miss Beale Smith.  
Sponge Cake—1st, Miss Clara Brayton.  
Brown Sponge Cake—1st, Mrs. Henry Anthony.  
Cocoa Nut Layer Cake—1st, Mrs. Alonzo E. Jordan; 2d, Miss Alice Anthony.  
Cocoa Nut Layer Cake—1st, Mrs. George H. Irish.  
Pound Cake—1st, Mrs. W. F. Brayton; 2d, Mrs. Lavinia Wigginton.  
Lemon Cup Cakes—1st, Mrs. Ruth H. Barker.  
Chocolate Marble Cake—1st, Mrs. Barclay Gifford.  
Vanilla Cake—2d, Miss Beale L. Smith.  
Gold Cake—2d, Mrs. Barclay Gifford.  
Sunshine Cake—1st, Miss Zoe Clarke.  
Cottage Ludding—1st, Miss Beale L. Smith.  
Lemonade—1st, Mrs. Ruth H. Barker.  
Sugar Cookies—1st, Mrs. Alonzo E. Jordan; 2d, Mrs. Rowena Croucher.

## SHEEP AND SWINE.

DEPARTMENT D.

CLASS I.

SHEEP.

Pen, Grade Lamb Ewes—1st, Oakland Farm.  
Pen, Grade Ewes—2d, Oakland Farm.  
Pen, 5 Ewes Reg.—1st, Oakland Farm.  
One Buck, Reg.—Oakland Farm.  
Pen, Reg. Buck Lambs—1st, Oakland Farm.  
Pen, Reg. Ewe Lambs—1st, Oakland Farm.  
One Grade Lamb Buck—2d, George Loper.  
Four Grade Southdown Ewes—1st, Glen Farm.  
Five Weather Southdown, 4 years old—1st, Glen Farm.  
Two Grade Buck Lambs—1st, Glen Farm.

CLASS 2.

SWINE.

Berkshire (1 year sow)—Com., George G. Hall.  
Poland China (2 year sow)—1st, Charles L. Sherman.  
Berkshire (year sow and pig)—2d, Hathaway Bros.  
One Year Grade Chester Sow and Pig—1st, Nathan Green.  
Berkshire Sow—(1 year up)—1st, Oakland Farm.

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

## Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1907.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent September 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 16. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Sept. 16, cross west of Rockies country by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, eastern states 21. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about September 18, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about September 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23.

This disturbance will come during and near the close of a long period of average and moderate temperatures and its close will bring unusually low temperatures, with killing frosts, reaching further south than is usual for this time of the year. Where spring wheat is not mature and, in northern parts of the corn belt, corn is still in the green. I expect the frosts of this cool wave to do a considerable amount of damage.

A notable feature of this disturbance will be the fierceness of its storms. It will affect the whole continent but the severe storms that will develop within the disturbance will affect only a very small part of the continent. I am not yet prepared to say where these severe storms will strike their hardest blow. But the disturbance will cross the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic, not far from the dates I have given and the interested reader of this bulletin should be on the alert for dangerous storms near the dates given for the eastward drift of the disturbance.

About Sept. 15 or 16 the preceding disturbance will be in the eastern states and the incoming disturbance on the Pacific coast and even as it develops severe and dangerous storms as they pass on eastward at the rate of about 600 miles a day.

Temperatures about and immediately following Sept. 14 will be about of a little below normal, and, on meridian 90, rising. Not much rain about that time. Some northern frosts, not far from Sept. 16. A great fall in temperatures last week in September will focus far southward about last day of the month.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1907.		STANDARD TIME.			
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	Low water Eve.
13 Sat	5 38	6 13	10 23	1 01	12 20
14 Sun	5 40	6 11	11 26	1 01	1 30
15 Mon	5 40	6 09	moon	2 13	2 30
18 Tues	5 11	6 8	10 57	3 20	3 46
19 Wed	5 12	6 7	11 34	1 19	1 46
20 Thurs	5 13	6 6	12 45	6 14	6 43
21 Fri	5 14	6 5	8 50	6 40	6 39



## GOES TO BURTON

He Wins Contest For Grand Army Commander-In-Chief

## RANKS ARE DWINDLING

More Than Nine Thousand Deaths In Past Year—General Brown Says Roosevelt Has Shown Strong Desire to Help the Soldier and Sailor

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Charles G. Burton of Nevada, Mo., a former member of congress, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Burton was opposed by three candidates, General J. T. Wilder of Knoxville, Charles Burrows of Cambridge, N. J., and Patrick H. Coyle of Topeka. Burton's plurality was over 350.

Officers elected by the encampment were as follows: J. C. Griffith, Troy, N. Y., senior vice commander; W. M. Scott, Atlanta, junior vice commander; Dr. T. L. Tanehill, Baltimore, surgeon general; Bishop Samuel Talbot, Chicago, chaplain-in-chief. Toledo was selected as the place of meeting for the next encampment.

The report of Adjutant General O'Neill shows that the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic on June 30, 1906, was 222,748. The high-water mark of members in the army was reached in 1890, when 300,459 were enrolled. Since that time death has rapidly depleted the ranks of the aged veterans and O'Neill's report shows that 1952 members have died in the last 12 months.

General O'Neill strongly recommends that the G. A. R. establish permanent headquarters instead of changing its home office each year, as is now the practice.

In his annual address to the encampment Commander-in-Chief Brown said, in part: "We are assembled in this, the first national encampment, in one of the historic cities of the Empire State. On this soil were fought some of the great battles of the revolution, and the heroism of the patriots of the days long ago is emphasized in the silent shafts which mark the bloody fields where brave men dared, and died, to win independence for the new land and to found a new republic dedicated to the largest measure of civil liberty. In a large sense our service as soldiers and sailors is linked to that of these men, for to us came problems to them unsolvable."

"In general orders repeated suggestions were made as to recruiting. It seems to me entirely feasible and desirable that our numbers should be increased. Whenever a systematic canvass was made one fact stood out prominently—that in most localities throughout the country not one-half of those eligible to membership were enrolled in the Grand Army of the Republic."

General Brown spoke in commendation of congress for appropriating \$2000 a year for flags to be used in Memorial Day decoration of the graves of Union soldiers in national cemeteries and the passage of the age disability pension law. He recommended that the pension committee of the organization present to the next congress a bill increasing the pension of all widows now on the roll at a rate less than \$12 a month to that sum. Speaking of President Roosevelt's interest in pension matters, General Brown said:

"President Roosevelt is the friend of the veteran soldiers and sailors of the republic. Official acts, public declarations and assurances in private conferences warrant the statement that so chief executive in the history of the nation has held or could hold in higher regard the services of the men who saved this Union, and no president has evinced a stronger desire to adequately recognize that service and its results than Theodore Roosevelt."

In a tribute to the Woman's Relief corps, the speaker said: "To their unselfish devotion and untiring zeal in this holy cause, we are largely indebted for the proud position we occupy in public esteem. I charge you to ever hold in loyal regard these tenderly devoted women who have so constantly aided us by their sympathy, prayers and well directed efforts, in exemplifying the lofty principles of the order they have so willingly served."

As a result of the parade two veterans died yesterday. Ensign S. Dance, post commander of John E. Griswold Post of Troy, N. Y., died of heart disease, caused by exposure and over-exertion. Eli S. Robinson of New York also died at his boarding place.

Lineman Shocked to Death

Rumford Falls, Me., Sept. 11.—Joseph Farrar, aged 40, who has been employed for the past ten years by an electric light and power company, was electrocuted while fixing wires on a pole a short distance from the works. Over 2000 volts passed through the man's body.

Incapable of Managing His Affairs

New York, Sept. 13.—Edward W. Vanderbilt, the aged and retired merchant of Brooklyn, who married May S. Pepper, the spiritualist medium, is incapable of managing his affairs because of lunacy, according to a verdict returned by a sheriff's jury in Brooklyn. The proceedings to have Vanderbilt declared incompetent were brought by his daughter, Miss Minerva Vanderbilt, after Vanderbilt had married Mrs. Pepper several months ago, and had given to her a large portion of his real estate.

Vermont Exceeded Requirements

Washington, Sept. 10.—Another one of the new battleships, the Vermont, has more than realized the expectations of the navy designers. The average speed for four hours with full power was 18.65 knots, and for 21 hours endurance trial, 16.71 knots. The contract called for 18 knots under forced draught.

## SENTENCES TO DEATH

Canal Zone Murderer Was Denied

Privilege of a Trial by Jury  
Washington, Sept. 13.—An interesting question—that involving the right of trial in the canal zone—will come before the United States supreme court at an early date through the operation of a writ of error issued by Chief Justice Fuller in the case of Adolphus Coulson, condemned to death in the canal zone for the murder of his wife. The fact that Coulson has been sentenced to die without the privilege of trial by jury came to the attention of several congressmen who made a trip to Panama, through whom the case was taken before Fuller.

The original sentence in Coulson's case was that he be executed today and there is some question in the minds of the officials here whether the writ of error granted by Fuller has been served on the Panama authorities and he has received the benefit of the intervention in his behalf.

Coulson is a West Indian negro charged with poisoning his wife. The sentence was the first involving capital punishment ever imposed on the isthmus, and the trial was had before a court of three judges, over which Judge Gudgeon presided.

Gourdain Becomes Insane

Atlanta, Sept. 13.—Louis A. Gourdain, the eccentric millionaire who attracted national notoriety by declaring that unless the court sent him to jail on a charge of using the mails fraudulently he himself would build a prison and be his own warden, became insane at the federal prison here and was taken to Washington, where he will be placed in the government insane asylum. Gourdain was tried and his wish granted, being sentenced to serve 1½ years in prison.

Wilhelm to Marry Russian Duchess

Copenhagen, Sept. 13.—The marriage of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, second son of Crown Prince Gustave, to Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich of Russia, will take place next month, shortly after the return of the prince from the United States. The ceremony will be performed in St. Petersburg. Prince Wilhelm left Boston for home on the cruiser Fylgia on Sept. 5.

Nerve to Steal, but Not to Die

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—Charles E. Letten, chief clerk in the office of the first district tax collector here, who disappeared Tuesday, leaving a shortage of over \$100,000, was discovered standing on the bank of the Mississippi attempting to commit suicide. He said he had started toward the water several times, but each time his courage had failed him. He made a full confession.

Battleship's Narrow Escape

Washington, Sept. 12.—The navy department made public the fact that through a fire in her coal bunkers on Sept. 5 the battleship Indiana, now undergoing repairs at the League Island navy yard, narrowly escaped destruction, the ammunition in the adjacent magazines being safely removed only through the exhibition of the greatest courage on the part of the officers and crew.

Taylor Will Take No Chances

Indianapolis, Sept. 11.—Former Governor Taylor has been informed that Circuit Judge Stout at Frankfort has entered an order suspending the warrant for his arrest and promising immunity from arrest if he will return to Kentucky. He is inclined to be skeptical. He said: "The suspension of the warrant could be revoked at any time. It would afford no real immunity."

Quiet on Johnson Presidential Boom

St. Paul, Sept. 13.—"I am not a presidential candidate and I do not intend to become one." This was the emphatic declaration made by Governor Johnson to a party of prominent Nebraskans who came to the capital to present three invitations to the governor to speak in Nebraska. The governor declined all three of the invitations.

Zion City to Have Race Track

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Plans for the construction of a mile race track in Zion City, the colony established by Dowie as seat of the Christian Catholic church, have been made public. Ground will be broken within a few days. The project has the sanction of Receiver Hatley and of Acting Mayor Beebe of Zion City.

Failure of Gompers' Mission

New York, Sept. 11.—Without having accomplished anything toward settling the telegraphers' strike, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor left here for his home in Washington last night. Gompers said there will be no unconditional surrender by the strikers.

Disliked Being Gazed At

Macon, Ga., Sept. 13.—Joseph F. Gaynor, the noted federal prisoner who was permitted on account of ill health to visit Indian Springs, has decided to return to jail here, preferring its privacy, he says, to the gaze of the curious at Indian Springs.

No Jewish Massacre

Kishinev, Sept. 12.—The statement made by Russians arriving at the Rumanian frontier of an anti-Jewish outbreak in this city, in which 80 Jews were said to have been killed, are quite without foundation.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 11.—Patrick Lennox and James T. Lennox, doing business under the firm name of P. Lennox & Co., in Lynn, have assigned to George R. Nutter of Boston. The Lennox firm has factories in Lynn, Salem and Peabody, and has been engaged principally in the morocco leather business. The assignment involves interests to the amount of \$1,500,000. Nutter is also assignee of James T. Lennox, who has personally assigned. Patrick Lennox is a director of the National City Bank of Lynn, and James T. Lennox holds a like position in the Manufacturers' National Bank. These two are the most heavily involved of the Lynn banks.

## IMPROVED IDEAS

To Be Used In Bay State In Dealing With Inebriates

## OVERTURN AT FOXBORO

Governor Makes Reorganization by

Accepting Resignation of Old Trustees and Appointing New Board—Result of Probe by Council

Boston, Sept. 12.—A complete overturn in the management of the Foxboro state hospital for inebriates was announced by Governor Guild after a meeting of the executive council. Every member of the former board of trustees has resigned and a new board of seven is named, with Robert A. Woods of Boston as chairman.

The governor's reason for making the change are stated in the following letter, which was sent to each member of the old board of trustees after the council meeting.

"My Dear —: I am gratified that your board appreciates the necessity of a complete reorganization of the Foxboro hospital."

"Your letter of resignation is at hand. I accept the resignation in the spirit in which it is offered and beg to thank you most heartily. The hospital at Foxboro is and has been an experiment that Massachusetts is, as a pioneer in reform, trying out for the benefit of the entire country. It has not yet succeeded, but I, for one, am not willing to admit that Massachusetts cannot succeed in attacking drunkenness as a disease."

"There is not a member of the board of trustees who has not devotedly and generously given their services to the commonwealth, whose unselfishness and honesty of purpose can be fairly questioned. The board, however, as a matter of fact, contains no professional sociologist, no authority on penology, no trained attorney."

"Furthermore, new legislation is necessary under which the Foxboro hospital shall no longer be an isolated institution to which any intemperate person, from the casual tramp to the hopeless sot, may be sent as any one of some seventy odd separate courts may in their individual discretion decide."

"Drunkenness must be treated under new legislation which must be recommended to the next general court according to a logical, graded and coherent system in which age and number of convictions must be given consideration. The present haphazard system of commitment is unscientific and inhumane. The various state institutions, including Foxboro, should first be rearranged in progressive order. The offender should either be released, placed on probation or committed to one of these, according to his condition. Uniform and clearly defined classification must take the place of the mere dumping of victims of strong drink into this or that institution in the absence of any limitation on the varying opinions of the different authorities controlling commitment."

"As the first step towards this organization of the treatment of drunkenness, with the object of its prevention and cure, rather than its punishment alone, I have asked one of our most successful social reformers to be the head of a new board of trustees. Naturally he must be given a free hand if he is to succeed at Foxboro."

"I thank you that you have frankly and generously placed the future of the institution above any mere question of personal satisfaction and have made it possible for me to give him not merely worthy helpers, for you yourself should be so classed, but the particular kind of helpers he wishes and needs."

"This overturn is the direct result of conditions revealed last winter and spring when a committee of the governor's council probed the affairs of the Foxboro state hospital."

This investigation was instituted because of complaints about abusive treatment of the inmates. As shown in the majority report, the gravest charges were not proved, but the system followed at the hospital was shown to be unscientific and ineffective, and that as a treatment for inebriety it was a failure.

It was found that the institution was a house of restraint rather than a hospital.

Americans Champion Shooters

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The United States captured the Palma trophy on Rock Cliffe rifle range by the phenomenal score of 1712 out of a possible 1800. This beats all previous records. Canada scored second, Australia third and Britain fourth. Bryan's score of 71 out of 75 at the 1000-yard range also beats the world's record.

Forged Inspection Labels

New York, Sept. 9.—Foreign gowns, laces and lingerie, the value of which is said to be \$30,000, were seized by customs inspectors on the arrival of the French liner LaSavole. Practically all of the 30 trunks seized bore inspection labels, which, the customs officials declare, were either forged or stolen.

Wagon and Car Collided

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 9.—Charles Smith of Cranby, a milkman, 38 years old, died from injuries sustained in an electric car accident. His wagon was struck by the car, throwing Smith out, fracturing his skull and injuring him internally.

Charged With Killing Husband

Cleveland, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Charlotte Phillips was arraigned here on the charge of killing her husband, J. J. Phillips, a week ago. She furnishes bond in the sum of \$7500. Mrs. Phillips feebly pleaded not guilty and waived examination. The hearing was set for Sept. 20.

## ROGERS AN INVALID

Oil Magnate Unable to Appear in \$50,000,000 Hearing

Boston, Sept. 13.—Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, now 70 years old, cannot stand the strenuous life, according to the testimony of his physician in open court.

Cadwalader M. Raymond, assignee, is trying to make the Standard Oil magnate disgorge \$50,000,000 because of a contract Professor Greenough made with him. The declaration is made that by this contract he was to receive 1-4 of a cent a gallon for all oil sold because of a patent process, which, it is said, renders kerosene oil non-explosive.

Mr. Raymond and his lawyers and his witnesses were in the supreme court yesterday, prepared to go on with their case. Dr. Pratt of New Bedford, however, took the stand and said that his patient, Henry H. Rogers, was taken ill on July 29 and added that he had been sick ever since and that he would not be able to attend to business for the next three months.

Mr. Rogers, it seems, collapsed in his office and was taken to Fairhaven. The doctor testified that Rogers was physically unable to come to Boston to attend court.

J. W. Beck, Rogers' New York counsel, testified that Rogers had not been in New York to attend to any business since he was sick. On July 15, two days before his illness, Rogers testified in the Raymond suit in Boston before the auditor, who found in favor of the defendant. In view of the circumstances Judge Hamilton continued the case indefinitely.

Shooting Was Unprovoked

Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 13.—Dorinda Torti was shot last night at Waterbury and will probably die, the bullet having penetrated the base of the right lung and barely missing the heart. Benzo Robinson is under arrest, charged with the shooting. It is alleged that Torti was accosted by Robinson and asked for a match, the shot being fired almost immediately. Robinson was captured by friends of Torti a few minutes afterwards and nearly lynched. He was saved by H. M. Rigney, who kept the crowd from him until the arrival of the police.

Old Lasters' Union Secedes

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 12.—As a result of the factional fight in the Foot and Shoe Workers' Union, an international organization, Lasters Union No. 32 of this city, the oldest union of lasters in the country, and one of those which formed the nucleus of the parent body, last night voted to secede from President Tobin's organization. The vote in favor of secession was 391 to 9. A mass meeting will be held next Wednesday night for the purpose of organizing the seceders into the "Lasters' Independent Union of America."

Shot Wife and Daughter

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 12.—Fifteen policemen, after facing for half an hour a fusillade of revolver shots fired through a barricaded door behind which George H. Whitely had entrenched himself at his home here, finally overpowered the man and arrested him on the charge of shooting his wife and little daughter. Whitely it is said, had been drinking, and shot his wife and little girl, but not seriously. None of the policemen were hit.

New Fare Law Unconstitutional

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—Judges Willson and Audenried in common pleas court declared unconstitutional the 2-cent railroad fare law passed by the last legislature. The case upon which the decision was made will be at once taken to the state supreme court.

## SKIN TORTURES AFFLICT CHILDREN

Obstinate Case of Eczema Covered Little Girl's Limbs with Running Sores—Poison Oak Made Boy's Hands and Arms a Mass of Torturing Sores—Sufferers Soon Relieved and Completely Cured—Grateful Mother Says:

## "CUTICURA REMEDIES A HOUSEHOLD STANDBY"

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hands and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hands and arms were a mass of torturing sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, washing his hands and arms with the Cuticura Soap, and anointing them with the Cuticura Ointment, and then gave him the Cuticura Pills. In about three weeks his hands and arms healed up. So we have lots of cause for feeling grateful for the Cuticura Remedies. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

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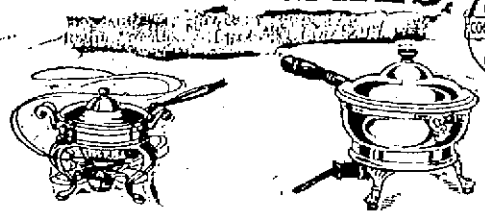
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## CARR'S LIST.

A Lost Leader, By E. P. Oppenheim

Bar 20, By U. Enniford

The Lone Star, By E. P. Lytle Jr.

Satan Sanderson, By H. E. Rives

The Talking Woman, By M. I. Fisk

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## Safety in Summer Hotels.

A third man who was going on a belated vacation and was worried by the recent fire at summer resorts asked the surveyor for one of the largest New York fire insurance companies how to tell whether a country hotel was comparatively safe from fire.

"Well," replied the insurance man, "you'd have to look it over the same way we do in determining what rate shall be charged for insurance. What you call safety, that is personal safety, we rate accurately by the scale of dollars and cents."

"A perfectly safe hotel pays a certain rate, which is less than one which is a medium risk. A bad risk either gets no insurance at all or pays a very high rate. The figures are based on the study of probabilities as determined by experience."

"Some of the things we look for require technical knowledge, but many of the essential points are such that you yourself could spot them. In the first place, the general character of the building, whether it is frame or brick, its water supply, its nearness to fire fighting apparatus are considered."

"The character of the proprietor, and his record, especially in the matter of fire, and the question whether the business is making or losing money, are carefully investigated. Then comes the character of the guests. If they are quiet people they are not so liable to drink too much and smoke cigarettes in bed or have rough house in their rooms and knock over a lamp."

"The discipline among hotel help also counts. If the boys let his men smoke in the barns and doesn't keep a man on watch all night his rate goes up."

"But let us take an ordinary case, a large wooden hotel away from any high pressure water mains. Here are some of the things to be considered."

"If the building is divided from cellar to roof into sections by brick walls and fire-proof doors an important element of safety has been added, for the brick wall will delay the sweep of the fire through the entire hotel. On top of these sections should be a metal roof."

"All chimneys should be at least eight inches thick and should run down to the ground and not stop on a shelf on one of the upper floors. The fewer the floor openings, that is, openings for stairways, elevators and dumb-waiter shafts, the better. The elevator shafts should be fireproof, and if the stairways are also enclosed in fireproof material it is so much the better."

"The watersupply should come from a large tank higher than the hotel or from a reservoir on a hill. If there are lines of hose on every floor and hose lines are tested frequently by a fire fighting squad it is a good thing. There should also be plenty of automatic fire extinguishers and lots of filled water buckets on every floor."

"If in addition to these things the hotel has a time register system which records the watchman's visit to all parts of the house this element of safety is well looked after. There should be an automatic alarm on the tank to give warning when the water gets too low."

"The hotel kitchen and basement also are points of special interest. In the kitchen the great ranges should be covered by metal hoods which lead the heat up through the flues and keep the ceiling from becoming too hot. The kitchen floor, at least for many feet around the fire, should be covered with metal tiling, as a floor of wood easily becomes greasy and offers a fine mark for a live coal from the grate. We look also to see if the walls of the kitchen are kept clean or are a mass of grease, soot and dust, which are fire creators."

"The boiler room is also an important feature. The boilers should be located in a fireproof room, a sort of box of brick or stone, entirely cut off from the rest of the hotel by fireproof sliding doors. If these doors are held back by a fusible link pin which would melt if there was a fire and so permit the doors to close themselves, it is a good idea."

"If the hotel is steam heated it is important that the pipes do not come in direct contact with wood or plaster in the floors or along the baseboards."

"There are mainly questions of building construction. There are a lot of little matters which are intensely important from the insurance point of view."

"For instance, if the hotel is lighted by gas, swinging gas brackets which come out of a wall, and particularly those near window curtains, are very dangerous. But any gas jet near a curtain makes a bad risk."

"If lamps are used the lamp filling should be done and the kerosene stored in an outside. Look out for the hotel which has a room in the basement soaked with kerosene and filled with oily rags waiting for their friend spontaneous combustion."

"Look out also for the hotel which allows the porter to keep ashes, sweepings and trash in wooden barrels in the basement. Refuse should be kept in metal cans, and it is better when there are put out of the main building."

"Insurance people like safety matches which do not go off under foot, and they applaud match safes, provided they are not hung on the window casing next to the curtains. And, by the way, if those curtains are not the kind that blow all over the room or are fire-proof you can feel a great deal safer."

"Now, if you ask how does all this things, and if in addition there isn't a musical gang which howls about on a going home till morning at 2 A.M. at the cafe the place is safe from on Monday and cents point of view of the fire insurance people. Probably the fire insurance people would appreciate it if in addition there were a rope or some kind of fire escape from every room."

"As to these facts about fire protection, the man volubly about his own skin isn't the only one seeking information. The property holder, the lawyer, the real estate and insurance agent are discovering that a knowledge of little things which apply to city buildings may be a means of saving large sums each year on their insurance bills."

"In one case a real estate agent showed a client how to save money by using a metal pipe instead of a rubber tube to connect a little gas stove for heating furs. Tubber gas connections are not liked by insurance people and each one may send the rate up on an entire building."

"In another case by spending \$2 to repair a hole in the plaster and by getting dust out of a loft the owner saved a large amount, because a hole in the ceiling would let fire into the floor and the dust might cause an explosion. To give tips to these savants is not the business of insurance surveyors who fix rates, and frequently the agent and owner do not know about them. As a result many men who deal with property are making a study of these points."—New York Sun.

## The Crisis in San Francisco.

The people of San Francisco, who think very well of themselves, were made to sit up and take notice by remarks made by E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Company. After a day spent in investigating the progress made by San Francisco since the fire he said that he was disappointed in the showing that had been made.

He admitted that great energy and courage had been shown, but he declared that the failure to widen narrow streets, the wretched condition of the pavements and the general appearance, a lack of co-operation among property owners, were greater crimes than any that had been exposed in the courts. Then he compared the city to the house of a quarrelling family, where on every side are new evidences of lack of union and agreement.

His words certainly brought home to every one who read them the lack of public spirit, the failure to agree on any large public enterprise, which has been the great weakness of San Francisco. The labor troubles, which have earned the city and have recently caused enormous losses, could have been settled in a week if the big contractors, the capitalists and the merchants, had united and decided upon a policy of reasonable wages. It is such union among the men who really make the city that has given remarkable growth and prosperity to Los Angeles and Seattle, neither of which cities has one-half so many natural advantages as San Francisco.

Despite the revelations made by the boodling Supervisors and by former Boss Itell, the union labor men, who made Schmitz Mayor and kept him in office, still believe that Schmitz is innocent, and a large majority of the party, under the lead of P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades, came out in the open at the primary election last week and actually voted for men as delegates of the Union Labor party who will select Schmitz as their candidate for Mayor in case he gets out of jail on bail before the convention is held. McCarthy voiced the opinion of this party by saying that Schmitz would be an ideal candidate if he were available—a phrase which meant if he escaped from behind bars.

Michael Casey, president of the Teamsters' Union, attempted to get control of the Union Labor party and to root out the corrupt gang that is now in charge, but his candidates polled only a poor vote. The McCarthy Union Labor party polled 5,336 votes, against 1,936 for Casey's reformed party.

Out of a total registration of 70,000 only 22,000 votes were cast, but the most remarkable feature of the election was the big vote polled by the Republican league, an independent party formed by Daniel A. Ryan. It polled 7,955 votes, against 2,232 votes for the old Republican organization candidates and 1,307 for the Maestretti wing. Maestretti was one of the lieutenants of Schmitz and Ruff, and since the downfall of these leaders he aspired to seize control of the party machine.

Among the Democrats the regular organization under Gavin McNab polled 1,991 votes to 1,532 polled by the opposition ticket.

"These figures ought to convince the Union Labor leaders that their party is so thoroughly discredited that it cannot gain any support from the Republican or Democratic ranks. The only members of either of the old parties who will vote for Union Labor candidates are machine politicians who may make a bargain with McCarthy to get a small office in return for votes delivered. If the rank and file of the Union Labor party remain away from the polls at the coming election, as they certainly remained away at the primary, either of the old parties will beat them easily. But if they turn out in force and vote, as they usually do, the straight ticket, then it will take hard work by either party to defeat them."

It seems to be impossible to convince the Union Labor leaders that this is a time for them to take a back seat. They have ruled the city for nearly six years and they have given it the worst municipal government since the days of the Tweed ring in New York. Through Mayor Schmitz and the gang of labor union grafters that he and Ruff placed in the big commissions and in the Board of Supervisors the city has been plundered and its good name dragged in the dust; yet the men responsible for this work are appealing to the prejudice of the working men and telling them that the only hope for the city lies in keeping union labor men in power and in demonstrating that the wholesome graft was not the work of the simon pure labor men but of politicians like Itell.

Of course the programme demands that they assert the innocence of Mayor Schmitz and denounce the prosecution as a scheme of the Citizens' Alliance to break up the labor unions. Strange as it may seem, in the face of the evidence produced at the Schmitz trial, thousands of workmen believe these statements and will vote the straight Union Labor ticket.

The real facts which sensible men recognize are that the only hope for San Francisco's prosperity lies in the election of an honest Mayor and a reputable Board of Supervisors next November. The rebuilding of San Francisco must be done largely on money borrowed from the East, and Eastern capitalists demand as security for their money a stable and honest local government. Hence the coming election is of the first importance, as the success of the party opposed to union labor domination is vital to the immediate prosperity of the city.—New York Sun.

## Nineteen Hour Days.

"Our hours," said a nature student, "are nothing to the birds. Why, some birds work in the summer nineteen hours a day. Indefatigably they clear the crops of insects."

"The thrush gets up at two-thirty every summer morning. He rolls up his sleeves and falls to work at once. And he never stops till nine-thirty at night, a clean nineteen hours. During that time he feeds his voracious young 200 times."

"The blackbird starts work at the same time as the thrush, but he 'lays off' earlier. His whistle blows at seven-thirty, and during his seventeen hour day he sets about one hundred meals before his kiddies."

"The titmouse is up and about by three in the morning, and his stopping time is nine at night. A fast worker, the titmouse is said to feed his young 417 meals—meals of caterpillar, usually. In the long, hot day."—Los Angeles Times.

Candidate. Yes, as I've already told you, gentlemen, you see before you a self-made man.

Voice. (from the back). Better hal put the job out, mister!—Punch.

## Superstitious.

General Grant believed in dreams.

Nelson, the English naval hero, always carried a horseshoe with him into battle.

Von Moltke, the hardy old German general, would never begin a battle on a Friday.

Prince Bismarck of Germany would never sit down to a dinner with thirteen at the table.

President Davis of the Confederacy believed that the presence of children brought him luck.

James G. Blaine would never turn back to re-enter his home even if he had forgotten something.

The father of Nicholas II. of Russia guided his actions by the advice of an American spirit medium.

Admiral Farragut says he used to be guided by a still, small voice which told him what to do in battles.

The sinner of Afghanistan, the sultans of Morocco and Zanzibar, and the Khedive of Egypt all maintain official astrologers.

## Too Hasty.

Governor Harris of Ohio said in an after dinner speech in Columbus:

"This matter is a serious matter, and it must be taken seriously. Haste is a bad thing. It nearly always causes error."

"I used to know a man, methinks. He was a good, honest man, but rather strict, rather close. Furthermore, he was inclined to be a little hasty."

"He had instituted in his mill a system of fines—fines for lateness, fines for mistakes, fines for spoiled work, and so on."

"Well, in the rush season, happening to awake one morning very early, he went to the mill a little after starting time. As he got out of his automobile he saw a pale, haggard, hollow eyed man walk wearily through the gate."

"Ah, Joe Harris! he shouted angrily. Ten minutes late, eh? Well, you're fined 15 cents. Not a word now. That's the rule."

"Take your time boss," Harris answered. "I ain't knocked off from yesterday yet."

The professor, who, by the way, was of Irish extraction, was presiding over the class in English literature.

"What are the meaning and derivation of the word 'impediment'?"

"'Impediment,' from the Latin 'pedes,' meaning 'feet,' is something in the way; literally 'in the way of the feet.'"

"Very well. Some one give me a sentence using the word correctly."

"He had an impediment in his speech."

"That," quickly retorted the professor, with the flash on his face which always heralded his wit, "must have been the man who never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it."—Pearson's Weekly.

There is nothing like the heartlessness of a man. There is a certain pretty little bride who is just coming to know that. She fell out with her newly acquired husband the other day. I forget quite what it was about, but it seems to me that he had said things about a new gown of hers. At any rate, life was no longer worth living. She shut herself in her room and cried till her head ached. Then she bathed her eyes, brushed a fluff of powder over her red and swollen nose and called jolly to her husband:

"Fred," said she, "bring me a spoon please. I'm going to take poison."

"Yes, dear," answered the heartless monster from below. "Do you want a teaspoon or a tablespoon?"

## What He Fessed.

One of the officials of the Indian office at Washington was visiting a reservation in Montana on government business when a certain chief who had taken a fancy to Uncle Sam's agent invited him to attend the wedding of the Indian's daughter.

The Indian office man was, to his regret, unable to be present at the festivities, but the Indian laconically described the function subsequently in order to indicate what the agent had missed.

"Give dogs," said the chief, "and plenty pie."—Harper's Weekly.

The musician was visibly annoyed. "But hang it all," he said, "I told your reporter three or four times over that the violin I used was a genuine Stradivarius and here in his report this morning there's not a word—not a word!"

"That is as it should be, sir. When Mr. Stradivarius gets his fiddle advertised in this paper under \$2 a line, you come around and let me know."—Los Angeles Times.

Two country clergymen had agreed to exchange pulpits on a certain date. One of them made the following solemn announcement to his congregation, on the Sabbath previous to the event:

"My dear brethren and sisters, I have the pleasure of stating that on next Sunday morning the Rev. Zachariah B. Day will preach for you. Let us now sing two verses of hymn No. 359. 'That awful day will surely come.'"

And it took him some time to discover why the congregation smiled.

## How Not to Sleep.

Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart.

Don't sleep on your right side, for it interferes with the respiration of that lung.

Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult.

Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system.

Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position and you can not get the necessary relaxation.

Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull. Don't sleep.—Puck.

"You don't look as if you were enjoying yourself at all, Mr. Blank," remarked a hostess solicitously. "I wish all my guests to be at home."

"And I'm sure they all wish they were!" growled a gourmand who was disaffected with the dinner.—Liverpool Mercury.

Assistant. Mr. Richman is telephoning for his machine. Can you send it to him to-day?

Manager. Don't see how we can. Why, his machine is the only one round here fit to use.—Boston Record.

## Little Maiden.

Can you tell me, little maiden, Why we never met before? When you followed inland courses Why I sought the distant shore? When you chose the misty mountain, Sturdy Glen, and swifft Glen, Why I wandered idly through the fields of the torquous summer sun?

Can you tell me, little maiden, Why I wandered golden days Heading not the voice and vision That would bridge our idlen ways? Every sunbeam dashed the message; Every vagrant breeze that blew From the dew drenched, enshrouded woodlands Whispered symphonies of you.

Can you tell me, little maiden, Why the flowers never die? Why the summer laughs and flutters On, forever, in the sky? Why the birds are full of singing, Why the world is full of strife? Why the sunlight lamps the pathway As we tread the shining rillies?

Can you tell me, little maiden, Of a hope that's coming true? Of an answer to a question Ever ancient, ever new? By your drooping, silver tresses, By the pressure of your hand, May I read your sweet persuasion— May I know you understand—

—Joseph Van Rensselaer, in N. Y. Sun.

## Remembrance.

The happiest moment of my life! Once, in a lush divine, Her little hand, like homing dove, Stole softly into mine.

The sweetest sound I ever heard! Ah, rest from agony! My preloved a poignant cry— My first-born's earliest cry! —Harper's Bazar.

"I thought you said you weren't going to drink any more."

"I did."

"But here you are drinking as much as ever."

"Well, that isn't any more, is it?" —Kansas City Independent.

A minister, having given out his "notices," was about to read his hymn when he was reminded of one he had forgotten. Stopping, he made this announcement, apologizing for his forgetfulness. "Then much to the amusement of his audience, he began to line out the hymn as follows: 'Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I.'—Judge.

## Because.

A story is told of a youth in a country school who as little apprehended the talents of his master as his master appreciated those of his pupil. "The lesson was on the circulation of the blood."

"If I stand on my head," said the master, by way of illustration, "the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?"

Nobody contradicted him. "Now," he continued, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood rush to my feet?"

"Because," replied the darling youth aforesaid, "your feet ain't empty." —Chums.

Gentleman Lodger. (Says, Mrs. Napper, I don't care for your bacon this morning. It doesn't seem fresh.

Mrs. Napper. Very strange, sir. The shopman told me that it was only cured last week.

Gentleman Lodger. Well, it must have had a relapse.—Punch.

Mother. Jimmy, there were three jars of jelly in the cupboard, and now there is only one. How is that?

Jimmy. I don't know, ma, unless I overlooked it.—Illustrated Bits.

Pete Coopah. How'd you and your wife celebrate your wooden wedding?

Jim Johnson. Oh, she hit me on de head with a rollo' pin 'cause Ah wouldn't split some kindin'—Puck.

"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."

"Yes," said the musical young woman, "we spent the whole evening trying to play a new sort of polka."

"You don't say," replied Jack Potts.

"What was the limit?" —Houston Post.

Mrs. Handout. If I give you your dinner will you carry a message over to the next village for me?

"Tired Tim. Wild pleasure, mum. Where is yer motor car?"—Puck.

He. For a rich girl, Miss Millynnus has very little pomp about her.

She. Good gracious, George! Did you ever look at her hair?—Baltimore American.

"Your sentence is to be suspended," began the merciful judge.

"Great Scott, judge," exclaimed the prisoner, "if I'd knowned chicken stealing was a hanging offense I wouldn't have stole."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Employment Agent.—You come from the country, you cannot cook, and you have learned to do nothing else. Well, suppose for the present you try to get a position for general housework.—Neg-gendorfer Buzzer.

Miss Brush.—Is it true you said I was actually ugly?

Razor.—I did.

Miss Brush.—Well, I never thought you'd cut me like that.—Puck Me Up.

"I have no money," the man complained.

"You have been given," responded Jupiter, "a sense of humor instead."

"To what end?"

"That you may enjoy watching those who have."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday school teacher of a quiet boy.

"Dead!" calmly replied the youth.—Sydney Journal.

"Yes," it was hard luck. He fell in love with her at first sight, bought a fifty-trip ticket and was refused on his second visit."—Browning's Magazine.

"Women," remarked the old bachelor, "have no continuity of purpose."

"That's where you go lame," rejoined the married man. "My wife never fails to ask me for money."—Chicago News.

He. So you persist in breaking off the engagement?

She. Most decidedly. What do you take me for?

He. Oh, about forty. Better think it over. It may be your last chance.—Harper's Weekly.

"Well, have you made enough money to retire on?"

"Better yet—I've made enough money to stay up all night on."—Cleveland Leader.

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## Barnato Won the Bet.

There is a legend of an amusing competition in connection with a discussion regarding the financial value of literary genius. Barney Barnato, who was a genius, but not literary, began to chaff some financial journalists. "You literary fellows don't know nothin' about literature. I'll back myself to write a little piece against any of you."

The challenge was laughingly accepted, and a referee appointed. The papers were thrown into a hat, and the referee, after analyzing them, said: "Gentlemen, I am bound to say that the palm must be awarded to Mr. Barnato. His piece is terse, faultless in form, irreproachable in matter. You yourselves shall judge." And he read out the following essay:

I promise to pay to Mr. X. the sum of £100 for his kindness in acting as referee in this interesting competition.

B. L. BARNATO.

The award was unanimously confirmed by the competitors, and the check was duly honored.—London Telegraph.

Delicately Put.

"A footman," said a banker, "called his master up by telephone and said: 'I regret to inform you, sir, that your house is on fire and fast burning down.'"

"Oh," cried the master, "what a terrible misfortune! But my wife—is she safe?"

"Quite safe, sir. She got out among the first."

"Are my daughters—are they all right?"

"All right, sir. They're with their mother."

"There was a pause. Then: 'And what about my mother-in-law, James?'"

"That, sir," said the footman suavely, "was what I wished to speak to you about, sir, particularly. Your mother-in-law is lying asleep in the third story back, and knowin' your regard for her comfort, sir, I wasn't sure whether I ought to disturb her or not, sir." —Los Angeles Times.

Which Is Your Shortest Hour?

"What is your shortest hour in the day?" asked a business man of an acquaintance. "Don't say you have none. You have, although you may not know it. Everybody has. Of course, reckoned by actual measurement, each hour is composed of sixty minutes, yet notwithstanding that chronological exactness the hours vary in length. My shortest hour is from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I find upon inquiry that this is the fleetest period for many people. In my case so swiftly do those sixty minutes hurry by that I try to crowd into them as many of the disagreeable, yet inevitable, things of life as I possibly can. If I have to interview a bore, I see him then; if I have to visit the dentist, I do it then. That hour is bound to slip away quickly, no matter what happens; therefore the agony of disagreeable scenes seems of shorter duration." —New York Sun.

The Return.

Magistrate.—What! Do you mean to say your husband struck you, and he that physical wreck? Mrs. Maloney—Yes, yer honor, but he's only been a physical wreck since he struck me.—Independent.

Discontent is the want of self reliance; it is the infection of will.—Emerson.

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